

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS
RELATING TO YUCCA AND AFRICAN HOUSES,
MELROSE PLANTATION (16NA591),
NATCHITOCHES PARISH, LOUISIANA**



**Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802**

Final Report

2014

Submitted To:

**The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
645 University Parkway
Natchitoches, Louisiana 71457**

And

**The Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches
P.O. Box 2248
Natchitoches, Louisiana 71457**

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by:

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ABSTRACT

In 2006-07, cultural resources investigations were undertaken at the Melrose Plantation site (16NA591), Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. This work was done in relation to proposed site grading undertaken to improve drainage around two historic structures, Yucca and African houses. The archaeological investigations included systematic shovel testing, deep auger borings, and the excavation of three 1-m-square test units. The work determined that no significant archaeological deposits would be impacted by the proposed drainage improvements. Construction monitoring followed. No archaeological features or midden deposits were observed during that time.

The archaeological investigations were confined to a very limited area of this National Historic Landmark property, which totals approximately 6 acres (2.43 ha). The area examined was primarily to the rear (north) of Yucca and African houses and included .6 acres (.24 ha).

During this work, field observations were made in regard to the architecture of these two historic structures and supplemented with limited historic research. This was primarily done to aid the archaeological interpretations, but also to obtain additional information on the ages, the original functions, and the identities of their builders,

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

After the fieldwork ended in 2007, the completion of this report was unexcusably delayed numerous times by other contract obligations. Notwithstanding, the author has always believed that this research significantly contributes towards a better understanding of the history, archaeology, and architecture of Melrose Plantation. As such, it has been imperative that this report be finished, even after seven years have lapsed. This writing reflects the state of knowledge regarding the site as it was in 2007, although a cursory review of current relevant research indicates that no subsequent archaeology was undertaken there. The site grading done around Yucca and African houses in 2007 apparently did not solve the drainage problems that led to the deterioration of both buildings. Subsequently, Yucca House was raised in the latest restoration efforts.

The author would like thank the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches (APHN) (the owner of Melrose Plantation) for selecting Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), for this research. Ms. Vickie Parrish, then president of APHN, was our contact with that organization. We would also like to recognize the kind staff of Melrose that made our stay there memorable; these kind individuals included Arlene Gould, Betty Metoyer, Lori Tate, Georgia Chelette, Dianne Riley, and Scott Norton, the Melrose Site Administrator.

CEI would also like to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. David Morgan formerly at the National Center for Preservation, Technology and Training in Natchitoches. Dr. Morgan graciously provided copies of previous relevant reports on Melrose and helped our field crews reestablish the grid that had been used to control other work at the site.

Ms. Mary Linn Wernet, Head Archivist/University Records Officer, with the Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Eugene P. Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, allowed access to the collections utilized in this study and made available many of the photographs used in this report. Dr. Hiram F. Gregory visited the site during the 2006-07 investigations and gave his valuable insights in regard to the property, as did Dr. Aubra Lee and his wife Dr. Dayna Lee. Dayna also read the draft report, as did Joanne Ryan, the author's long-time friend and co-worker. Their valuable comments regarding the content of this report and editorial suggestions are greatly appreciated.

The fieldwork was directed by the author, who also did all of the analysis, historical and architectural research, and report writing. CEI's field crew consisted of Leslie Couvillion, Jonathon Decker, and Bob Baker.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In August 2006, Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), under contract with the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches (APHN), commenced cultural resources investigations in relation to proposed drainage improvements around Yucca and African houses at Melrose Plantation (16NA591), Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). Over the years, there have been problems with standing water after periods of heavy rainfall, which have led to some deterioration in both of these historic structures. Minor grading was proposed as a means to channel the water away from Yucca and African houses, and APHN desired to have this construction monitored to insure that no associated archaeological remains would be impacted during this undertaking. Prior to grading the surrounding portion of the site, systematic shovel testing was conducted around both buildings, and three hand-excavated test units were dug at Yucca House. Additionally, several auger borings were made to determine whether deeply buried archaeological deposits might be present in this area. Some months after this work was completed, the me-

chanical grading around these buildings was monitored.

The following sections of this report detail the current investigations. Chapter 2 presents a short summary of the physical and cultural settings of the project location. This is followed in Chapter 3 with a synopsis of the history of the property that eventually became known as Melrose Plantation. The previous archaeological investigations conducted within the limits of this National Historic Landmark are discussed in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 examines the architecture of both Yucca House and African House using an analysis of historic photographs and on-site observations to document changes in form and function through time to aid in the archaeological interpretations. The archaeological investigations conducted in 2006-07 are presented in Chapter 6. Finally, all of the information is synthesized in Chapter 7 to obtain a better understanding of the ages of these two structures, determine their original functions, and develop research questions for future studies.

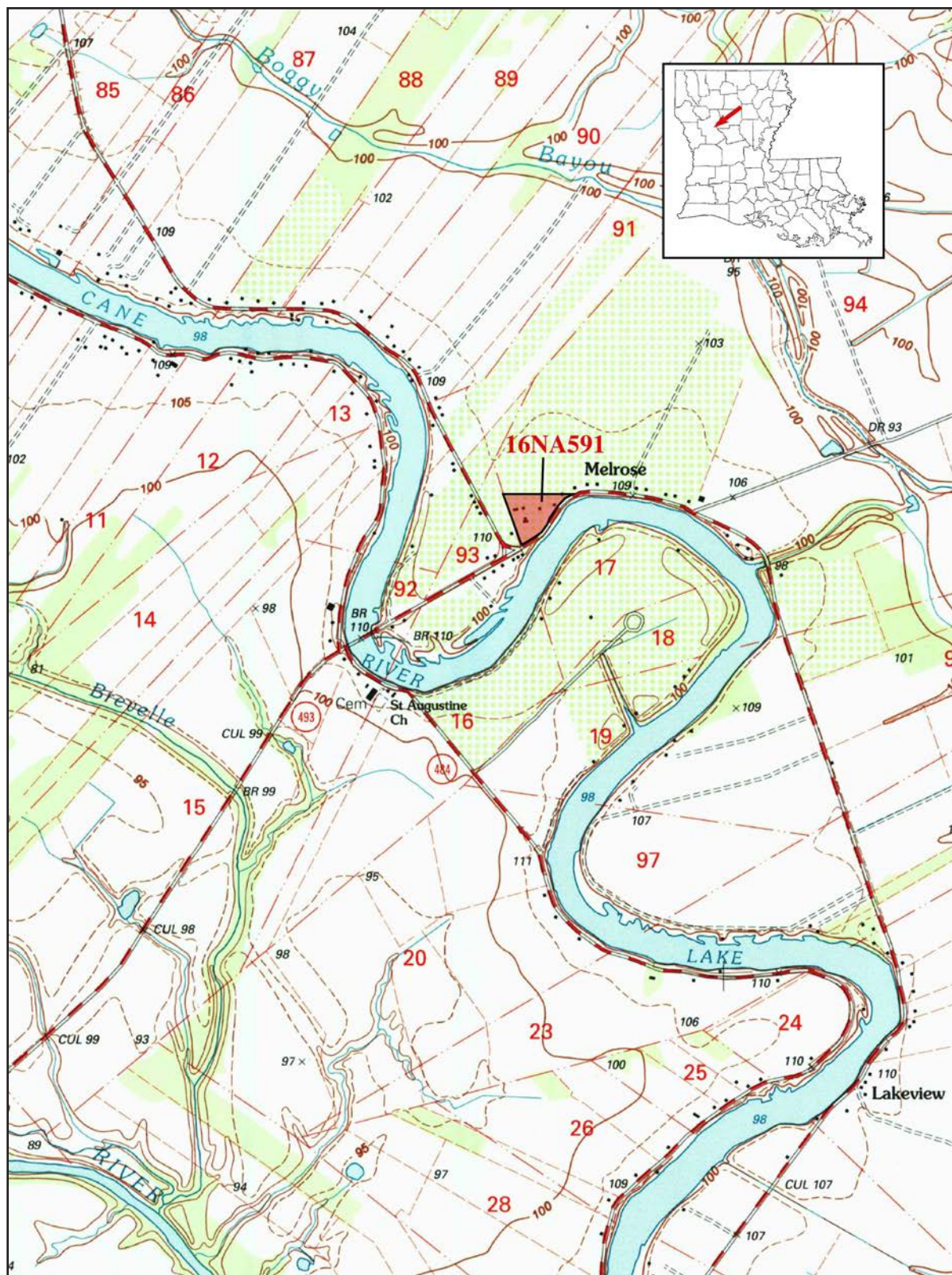


Figure 1.1. A vicinity map and a portion of the 2003 U.S.G.S. *Cloutierville, LA* quadrangle (1:24,000 series) showing the location of the Melrose Plantation site (16NA591). (North is vertical. Image is reproduced at a scale of 1:24,000.)

PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Melrose Plantation is located approximately 13 miles southeast of the city of Natchitoches in southeastern Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. Physiographically, it is situated near the center of the Red River floodplain some 4 miles west, southwest of the modern Red River channel. Red River is the most active geomorphic agent in the area and has carved an alluvial valley locally averaging 8 miles wide out of the adjacent Tertiary and Quaternary uplands.

Red River is formed in western Oklahoma by the juncture of the Prairie Dog Town Fork and the Salt Fork, which arise in northwestern Texas and northeastern New Mexico, respectively. The river crosses Texas and, east of the panhandle, forms the northern boundary of that state. In Arkansas, the river runs south of the Ouachita Mountains; at the town of Fulton, the river makes a 90-degree turn to the south (the Great Bend), flowing south-southeast through Louisiana and eventually joining the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers.

The Red River floodplain is relatively flat, broken only by natural levees, old stream channels and lakes, and occasional erosional remnants of earlier geologic age. Numerous relict stream channels and cut-off lakes attest to the extreme meander activity of the Red River in the study area, which, in part, appears to be related to the instability of the Red River alluvial soils (Abington 1973). These characteristically reddish-brown soils tend to expand and shrink greatly when their moisture content changes, often resulting in dramatic and extensive collapse along river cut banks. This process occurs especially when the river begins to drop after having been at or near a high-water stage.

The instability of these soils is partially responsible for the tremendous number of trees formerly thrown into the river by this erosional process, which allowed the accumulation of an extensive entanglement of logs and trees—"the Great Raft"—that blocked over 150 miles of the main Red River channel above Alexandria. The Great Raft impeded waterborne commerce along Red River prior to its removal in the nineteenth century, forcing vessels to take alternative routes to bypass this obstruction. What is now referred to as Cane River or Cane River Lake was a former course of Red River and was used to detour around the channel choked with logs that was known as the *Rigolette de Bon Dieu*. When the raft was initially removed in the 1830s, the river diverted its flow into the *Rigolette de Bon Dieu*, leaving Cane River (and Natchitoches) cut off from the river (Lowery 1968).

The alluvial bottomlands along Red River are extremely fertile, a trait that made the area extremely attractive to both the late prehistoric agricultural societies that resided in northwestern Louisiana and the historic Caddoan tribes encountered there by French explorers during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Dense stands of hardwood timber (including water- and rot-resistant cypress), an abundance of wildlife, and numerous waterways that could be used for transportation were all key elements that enticed the Native American and subsequent Euro-American populations into the area around Natchitoches.

The French established a warehouse and living quarters among the Natchitoches Indians in 1714, primarily in an attempt to secure trade with the Spanish

to the west and the neighboring Caddoan tribes. Two years later, Louis Juchereau de St. Denis constructed Fort St. Jean Baptiste on an island in the river near the Natchitoches village to secure the French presence in the area. A booming trade developed with the Caddo and other tribes to the west and focused primarily on the acquisition of horses and hides.

Throughout the eighteenth century, additional French families moved into the area around Natchitoches and began farming and raising livestock. The earliest agricultural activities were subsistence related, but slowly there was a shift to include small commercial crops of tobacco and cotton. As the agricultural economy of the region developed, there was increased demand for African slaves to clear fields and plant and harvest crops. Cotton began to dominate the agricultural economy of the Red River area during the early years of the nineteenth century once steamboats started regularly plying the river after the removal of the Great Raft. Even after Cane River was cut off from the Red in the 1830s, steamboats could still enter its channel just above Alexandria. Planters could easily obtain goods from New Orleans and ship their crops relatively inexpensively to markets, giving rise to the plantation system that dominated the regional economy.

Several prominent Frenchmen in the Natchitoches area are known to have fathered children of their African or Creole slaves. Of importance here was Claude Thomas Pierre Metoyer who had offspring with Marie Thérèse dit Coincoin, a slave born into the household of Natchitoches commandant Louis Juchereau de St. Denis. At least 10 children of Marie Thérèse were fathered by Metoyer and included Nicolas Augustin, Marie Suzanne, Louis, Pierre, Dominique, Eulalie, Antoine Joseph, Marie Françoise Rosalie, Pierre Toussaint, and François (G. Mills 1977:74-76). Marie Thérèse purchased the freedom of many of her children who later became the foundation of a community of free persons of color that developed in the area around Melrose known as the Isle Brevelle. Several of the Metoyers of color, such as Augustin and Louis, became wealthy cotton planters who owned numerous slaves and fully participated in the plantation economy and society of the area (G. Mills 1977).

The Cane River area saw little activity during the Civil War until the spring of 1864 during the Second Red River Campaign. At that time, Federal forces advanced up Red River in an attempt to capture Louisiana's capital, then at Shreveport. Infantry and cavalry units under the command of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks moved up Bayou Tech towards Alexandria

while a fleet of transports and gunboats led by Admiral David D. Porter carried additional troops and supplies from Vicksburg up Red River. Reaching Alexandria, the Federal forces were compelled to wait for the river to rise to a point where their heavy vessels could cross a set of siltstone shoals, locally known as the "rapids" (Winters 1987:326-331, 333).

Leaving Alexandria on March 28, Union infantry and cavalry units followed Red River up to Monett's Ferry where they skirmished with Confederate forces before proceeding up Cane River towards Cloutierville. Retreating Southern troops burned as much cotton as possible to prevent it falling into Federal hands. Gin houses were destroyed, and the fires commonly spread to consume the houses of planters and their former slaves. The entire length of Cane River followed by the Union army was reportedly a smoldering wasteland (Winters 1987:334-335).

After reaching Natchitoches, Banks' infantry and cavalry units were reinforced by Porter's flotilla. Heading west out of Natchitoches towards Shreveport, Union forces were soundly defeated at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. Retreating south from Natchitoches, Banks' units followed basically their same route along Cane River towards Alexandria. During the withdrawal, Yankee soldiers plundered and burned what the Confederates had not destroyed previously, particularly along the lower stretches of Cane River. For the most part, Isle Brevelle was spared much of the destruction (Winters 1987; G. Mills 1977:241).

At the conclusion of the Civil War, Louisiana's agricultural economy lay devastated. With the emancipation of the slaves, planters throughout the state lacked adequate labor forces for the production of cotton and sugar. Many of the gins and sugarhouses had been destroyed, and much of the livestock necessary for the maintenance of the plantations had been confiscated by both opposing armies. In 1865, many of the fields, which had four years earlier produced record crops, lay unattended and overgrown (Taylor 1974).

The Reconstruction era in Louisiana, as it was throughout much of the South, was not a time of peaceful transition from the former slave-based economy. Violence often occurred between the older resident white population and the new "carpetbag" government, and blacks were frequently the target of many of the hostilities (Taylor 1974). Gradually, Louisiana's economy did recover, and, today, cotton agriculture remains a dominant element of the economy of northwestern Louisiana and the Cane River area.

Chapter 3

HISTORICAL SETTING

A 6-acre tract of land now owned by the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches contains nine historic buildings, several of which are historically associated with the development of a large cotton plantation that came to be known as Melrose. These structures are located on the north side of Cane River some 13 miles southeast of the city of Natchitoches in a portion of irregular Section 94, T. 7 N., R. 6 W., Northwestern District, Louisiana. Louisiana State Land Office records indicate that what constitutes present Section 94 is a part of a larger tract of land claimed by Louis Metoyer, a free person of color, after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 (Figure 3.1). Metoyer's claim also encompassed all of present Section 17 on the south side of Cane River. Combined, these two parcels contained 883 superficial arpents of land, equaling approximately 706 acres. The basis of his claim was a concession granted him by the Spanish Government on December 20, 1795. In support of that claim, Metoyer submitted a deposition by Antoine Coindé that stated Metoyer had inhabited and cultivated the property for 15 consecutive years (Claims Papers, T. 7 N., R. 6 W., Northwestern District, Louisiana, Louisiana State Land Office, Baton Rouge).

Metoyer's claim to the property was contested by Sylvester Bossier, who maintained his right to title stemmed from an April 19, 1789, order of survey for another Spanish grant made to him. Several individuals gave testimony in support of Bossier's claim, noting that Bossier was living on the property as early as 1788. While Bossier's survey was being conducted, Louis Metoyer was found living on the land that both men claimed. Metoyer's attorney provided a letter from Louis Charles DeBlanc, the former

Spanish Commandant in Natchitoches, in support of Metoyer's claim:

That having been Commandant of Natchitoches, gives the judge information that there is in his office a file containing several requettes for land, which has been remitted to the domain by several inhabitants; among others, one of S. Bossiers [sic], who, in relinquishing his, said to me that the land was not worth the expense of the half of a bridge he should have to make on bayou plat, his limit. The said land was afterwards granted to Louis Metoyer, a free mulattoe, who has been for several years in peaceable possession of the same [Lowrie 1834:75].

Louis Metoyer was one of at least 10 children born to Marie Thérèse dit Coincoin (a former slave in the household of Natchitoches Commandant Louis Juchereau de St. Denis) and Frenchman Pierre Metoyer. Louis Metoyer was born ca. 1770. On February 9, 1801, he married Maria Theresa Lecomte, an "Indian of the Canneci nation" from the Natchitoches area. Only one child is known to have been born of that marriage, a son, Jean Baptiste Louis Metoyer. However, Louis reportedly had at least three other "natural children" by different women (G. Mills 1977:74; E. Mills 1977:415).

Several recent articles have convincingly dispelled local traditions that maintain Melrose was the home of Marie Thérèse and that it was she who built some of the earlier buildings standing on the Melrose property, such as the so-called "African" and "Yucca"

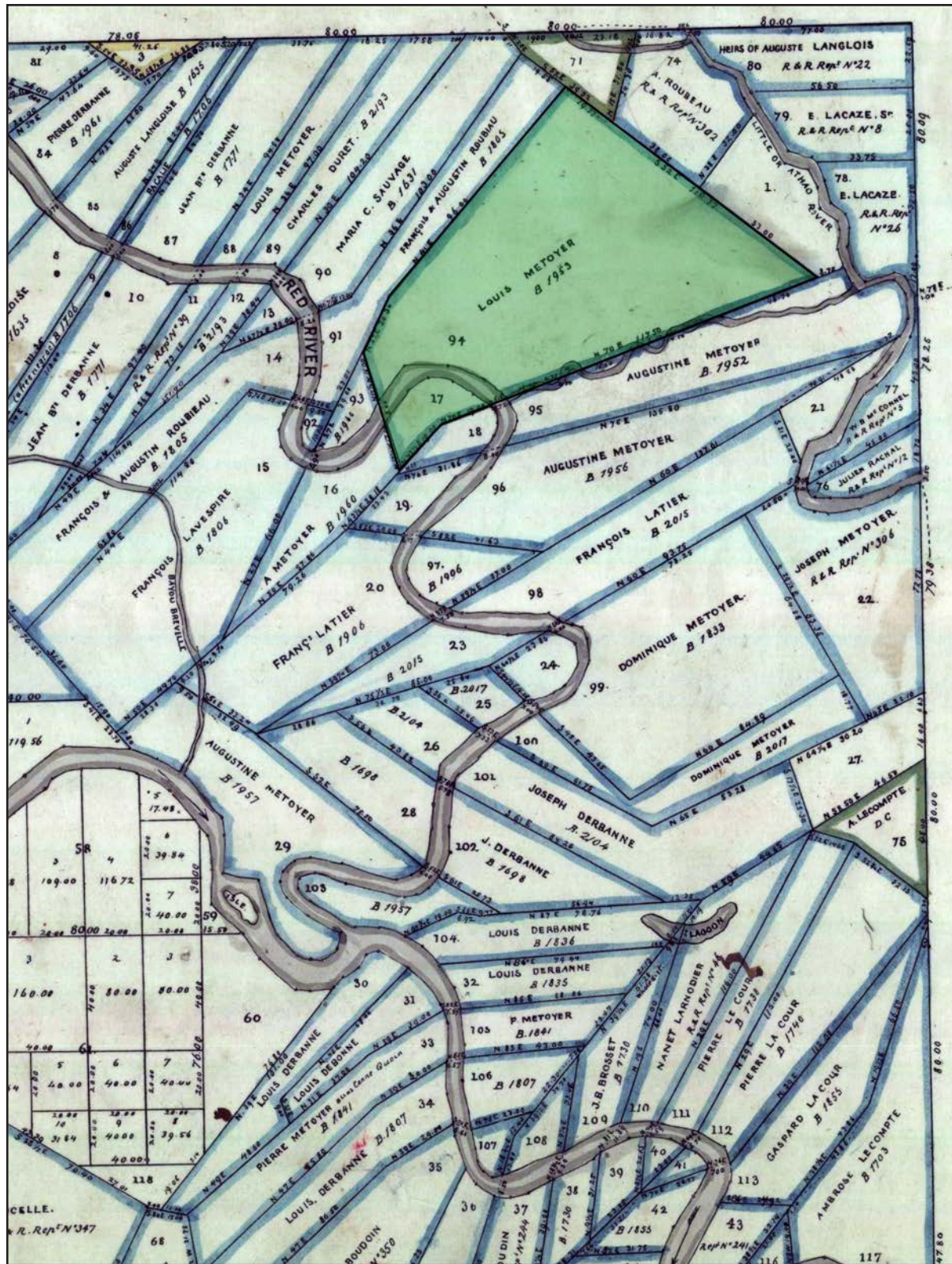


Figure 3.1. A portion of an 1896 General Land Office map entitled *T. 7 N. — R. 6. W. North Western Dist^{ct}. LA* showing the Louis Metoyer claim (Map No. 525.00150_1, Louisiana State Land Office, Baton Rouge). (Note that green highlight has been added.)

houses (c.f., E. Mills 2008; Morgan et al. 2006). In earlier writings, the late historian Gary B. Mills and wife and genealogist Elizabeth Shown Mills (Mills and Mills 1973:41; G. Mills 1977:44) maintained that Louis Metoyer, himself, could not have received a Spanish grant for the property because, as they asserted, he was legally still a slave in 1795. However, when the survey of Bossier's claim was being made in 1789, Metoyer was noted as being free. Similarly, Louis Charles DeBlanc—a former commandant of Natchitoches—recalled that Metoyer was free at the time of the 1795 concession.

Historical research by the Mills (Mills and Mills 1973:45; G. Mills 1977:69) has indicated that Louis Metoyer's house in 1814 was in present Section 17 on the south side of Cane River. This statement is based on two surveys maintained in the Louisiana State Land Office in Baton Rouge. A March 15, 1813, survey of the claim of Louis Metoyer (Figure 3.2) has compass bearings from known points to the houses of Louis and Augustin Metoyer. Similarly, an October 19, 1814, survey for the claim of Augustin Metoyer (Figure 3.3) has another set of bearings to those two structures. The house locations can be determined by the intersections of the magnetic headings plotted from those known points (Claims Papers, T. 7 N., R. 6 W., Northwestern District, Louisiana, Louisiana State Land Office, Baton Rouge.). These clearly indicate that Louis Metoyer's residence in 1814 was not near the location of any of the present Melrose buildings, but rather on the opposite side of the river very close to his western property line adjoining Augustin Metoyer's land.

Relatively little is known about Metoyer's ownership of the property. In the 1810 U.S. Census, a Louis Metoyer was enumerated as a mulatto living near Augustin Metoyer. At that time, there were three other free persons living in his household. In 1810, Metoyer owned 15 slaves (U.S. Census 1810).

By 1820, the number of people in Louis Metoyer's household remained stable with four free people of color residing there. His slave holdings had increased by seven over the previous decade, giving a total of 22 (U.S. Census 1820). Unfortunately, these early census documents provide no indication of livestock owned or crops produced, but it is assumed that he and his family were growing cotton as a commercial crop.

Louis Metoyer's household increased significantly during the following decade. In the 1830 U.S. Census, Louis Metoyer, was again listed as a free person of color residing next to Augustin Metoyer. At that time,

his household included three males under the age of 10, three males between the ages of 10-23 years, one male (24-35 years old), one male (55-99 years old), one female under 10, one female (10-23 years old), one female (24-35 years old), and one female (36-54 years old). Unfortunately, the identities of these individuals is not known. All were noted as being free persons of color. At that time, Louis Metoyer owned 54 slaves (U.S. Census 1830).

Louis Metoyer died on March 11, 1832 (G. Mills 1977:74). His land eventually passed on first to his son, Jean Baptist Louis Metoyer, and later to grandson Theophile Louis Metoyer. By 1847, Theophile Metoyer had become heavily indebted, and, to satisfy creditors, his plantation was sold at sheriff's sale to brothers Henry and Hypolite Hertzog (Folder 1, Joe Henry Collection, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Eugene P. Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana). Bénard Thophile Henry Hertzog (born August 15, 1814) and Joseph Jean Hypolite Hertzog (born July 5, 1821) were the sons of Jean François Hertzog, a native of Barsac, France, and Marie Anne Désirée Phudhomme of Natchitoches. Henry was a lawyer, having graduated Harvard Law School in 1839, who married Cephalide Laura Lecomte on June 6, 1848 (Harvard University 1851; E. Mills 1985:155). Hypolite married Ceile J. Giron (b. June 18, 1823) on December 7, 1849, in Maysville, Kentucky (Glenn 1966).

Apparently, Hypolite Hertzog ran the day-to-day operations of the plantation, at least for some time. In the 1850 U.S. Census, he was listed as residing between Auguste Metoyer and P. O. Cheletre. Hertzog was enumerated as a 30-year-old farmer with real estate valued at \$25,000. His household included his wife Cecile (23), his two-year-old son Jean Hypolite Hertzog, and father-in-law, M. Giron (70), who was a native of France (U.S. Census 1850a). The plantation consisted of some 300 improved and 700 unimproved acres valued at \$8,000. His livestock included 4 horses, 9 mules, 6 milk cows, 4 oxen, 8 head of cattle, and 25 hogs. That year, he produced 888 bushels of corn, 130 (400-pound) bales of ginned cotton, 50 bushels of peas, 10 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 25 pounds of butter (U.S. Census 1850b). The labor on the plantation was supplied by 32 slaves (U.S. Census 1850c).

Hypolite Hertzog and his family also appear in the 1860 U.S. Census. The page of the General Population Schedules on which he and his family were enumerated have no listings for any Cane River Creole family, which could be interpreted as meaning that he was no

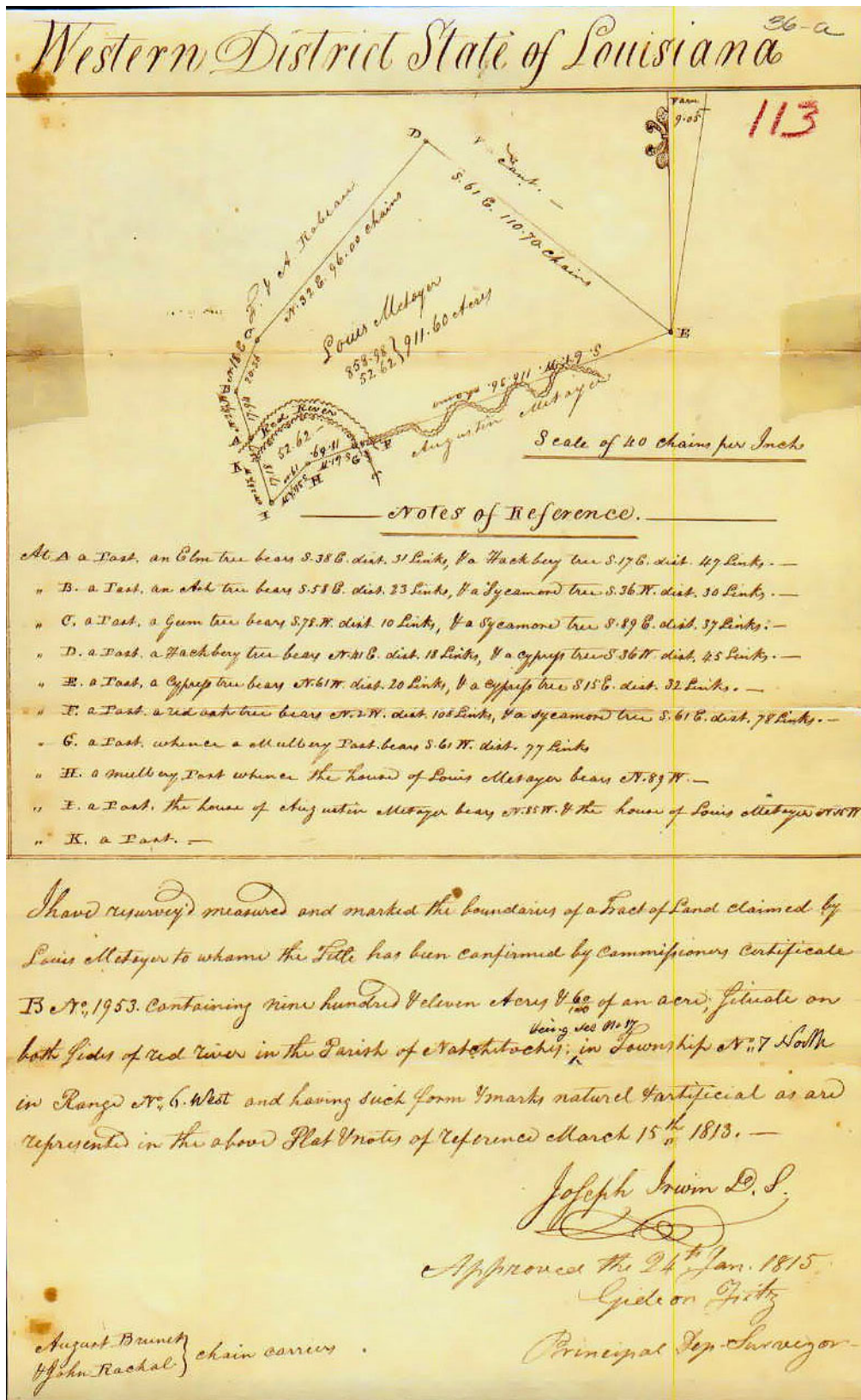


Figure 3.2. A March 15, 1813, survey of the claim of Louis Metoyer by Joseph Irwin (Claims Papers, T. 7 N., R. 6 W., Louisiana State Land Office, Baton Rouge).

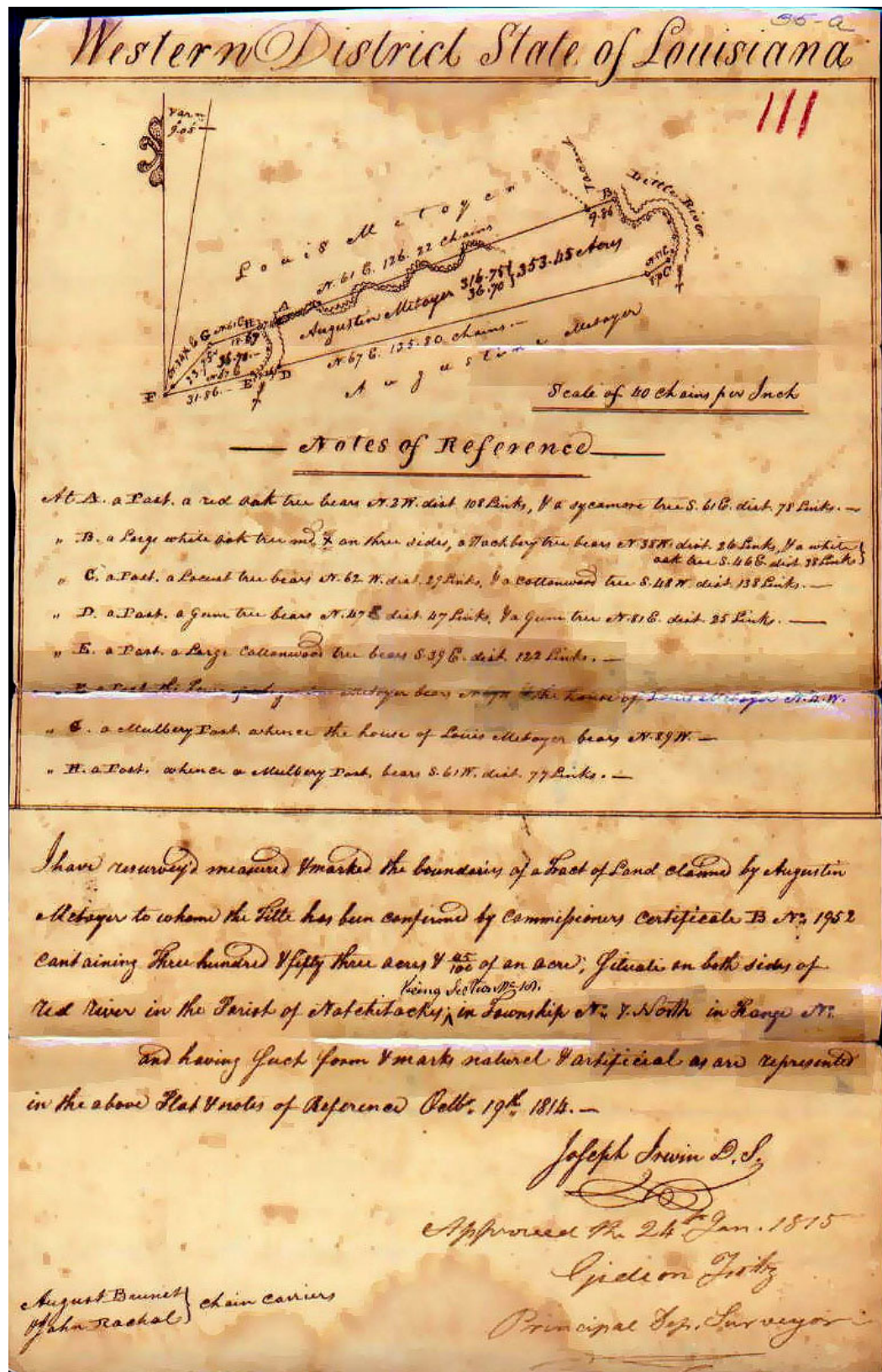


Figure 3.3. An October 19, 1814, survey of the claim of Augustin Metoyer by Joseph Irwin (Claims Papers, T. 7 N., R. 6 W., Louisiana State Land Office, Baton Rouge).

longer living on the property at that time. However, this could merely have been the result of an error on the part of the census taker, who added the Hertzogs' information at a later point in time. He was enumerated as a 39-year-old planter with real estate valued at \$37,000 and personal property worth \$57,000. He resided with his wife Cecile (36); sons John (11), Oveide (6), Ernest (4), and Charles (3); and daughters Alice (9) and Cecile (2). Also residing in that household was his 81-year-old father-in-law Mathurine Giron, and Marie (no last name) an 85-year-old mulatto woman (U.S. Census 1860a). For some reason, Hypolite Hertzog does not appear in either the Slave or Agricultural Schedules of the 1860 U.S. Census.

Two Hertzogs were living in the Melrose area in 1860 and were probably residing on the plantation. The first was "J. F. Hertzog" who was female and listed as a 68-year-old widow who resided alone. If the age is correct, this individual was born ca. 1792 and would have been of comparable age to Jean Francois Hertzog who died in 1842 and his younger brother Richard William Hertzog, deceased in 1849 (Prud'homme and Christensen 1977:72). If the age was incorrect, then there is a possibility that this was Jean Fanny Hertzog (Marie Jeanne Phannie Hertzog) who married François Placide Dassie Bossier in 1833 (E. Mills 1985:64). Bossier died in 1839 (Prud'homme and Christensen 1977:68), and there is no indication that Fanny Hertzog remarried. Fanny Hertzog was also the daughter of Jean François Hertzog and Marie Désirée Prudhomme, making her the sister of Henry and Hypolite Hertzog (E. Mills 1985:64).

The Agricultural Schedules for the 1860 U.S. Census indicate that J. F. Hertzog had 590 acres of improved and 410 acres of unimproved land valued at \$40,000. The livestock included 12 horses, 20 mules, 30 milk cows, 16 oxen, 32 cows, 100 sheep, and 12 hogs. That year, the plantation produced 2,400 bushels of corn, 250 (400-pound) bales of ginned cotton, and 138 pounds of wool (U.S. Census 1860b). J. F. Hertzog owned 64 slaves (U.S. Census 1860c).

The second Hertzog appearing in the 1860 U.S. Census in the Cane River area was Emile Hertzog, the brother of Henry, Hypolite, and Fanny. He was listed as a 37-year-old planter residing alone below Silvestre Herandes near J. F. Hertzog. He had 100 improved and 570 unimproved acres valued at \$1,400. His livestock included one horse, 10 mules, 6 milk cows, 2 oxen, and 10 head of cattle. His agricultural production was listed as 400 bushels of corn

and 99 bales of cotton. Emile Hertzog owned 44 slaves (U.S. Census 1860a, 1860b, 1860c).

In the 1870 U.S. Census, Hypolite Hertzog is listed as a 49-year-old white farmer. Cecile, his wife had died some 7 years earlier on April 16, 1863 (Prud'homme and Christensen 1972:72). Residing in Hertzog's house were sons Ernest (15) and Charles (14), and daughter Cecile (12). His father-in-law, Mathurine Giron, was still alive at the age of 90. Fannie Bossier, then 59, was enumerated above her brother Hypolite, along with Pauline Bossier (possibly a daughter, aged 35). It is probably an error of the census taker, because Fannie and Pauline were both included in the household of Anaide Roque, a 45-year-old female mulatto, who was listed as "Keeping House." Because so many Cane River Creole families were residing around them, it is safe to assume that Hypolite and Fanny Hertzog were residing on their property what would later become known as Melrose (U. S. Census 1870).

It appears that Fannie Hertzog Bossier did not actually have legal ownership of the plantation in 1860. However, Henry Hertzog sold his one-half interest in the property to her in August 1877 (Folder 1, Joe Henry Collection).¹ The Hertzogs evidently fell into debt, and the plantation was auctioned to satisfy creditors. An article appearing in the March 20, 1880, edition of *The New Orleans Daily Democrat* advertised the sale:

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana. Francis Ramon Couronneau vs. Hypolite Hertzog. et al. In Equity—No. 8603 [?].—By virtue of a final decree, entered in this cause on the thirtieth day of April, 1879, and the supplemental decree of March 5, 1879, the undersigned, therein appointed commissioner, will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Canal street entrance to the United States Custom House, in this city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, at the hour of 12 o'clock meridian, on Tuesday, April 13, 1880, the following described real estate, to wit—all that certain tract of land owned by said Hypolite Hertzog and Jeanne Fanny (Hertzog) Bossier,

¹ Cites: Natchitoches Parish Clerk of Courts Office, Conveyance Book (COB) 74, p. 1, Instrument No. 14586, August 13, 1877.

and by them worked as a cotton plantation in partnership, being sections sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), township seven, north of range six west containing eight hundred and six and seventy-eight one hundredth acres, on both sides of Red river, with all the buildings and improvements thereon or thereto belonging, bounded above on both sides of Red river by the lands of Francois Guassin Metoyer and below on the left bank by Bayou Plete [Plat] and Madame Louis Metoyer's lands, and below on the right bank of lands of Jeanne Baptiste, Augustin Metoyer, together with all the farming utensils, mules, and horses, wagons, oxen and cattle, attached to and used in the cultivation of said plantation [The New Orleans Daily Democrat 1880].

The plantation was acquired by Francis Roman Cauranneau on December 20, 1881, who subsequently sold it to Joseph C. Henry on April 7, 1884. Henry was a surveyor and real estate broker in Natchitoches who also served at various times as President of the Natchitoches Parish Police Jury, a Justice of the Peace for Ward 4 of Natchitoches Parish, and, eventually, two terms as a Louisiana State Representative. Henry had been married twice, first to Miss Emmeline Gainie then to Miss Jennie Himel of St. James Parish. Two sons, S. J. Henry and John Hampton Henry, were born to that second marriage (*The Colfax Chronicle* 1909:8; *The Times-Picayune* 1914:4; *The Daily Advocate* 1889:3).

Joseph C. Henry was born in Scotland and is credited with naming the plantation Melrose after the site of a Scottish battle that later became a part of Sir Walter Scott's estate. In 1899, John Hampton Henry moved to Melrose with his wife Carmelite Garrett, the daughter of Stephen Garrett and Leudivine Carmelite Erwin of Scattery Plantation, Ascension Parish, Louisiana (Conrad 1988:339).

John Hampton Henry appears in the 1900 U.S. Census of Natchitoches Parish. Then, he was 36 years old and residing with his wife of six years, Cammie G. Henry. Their household included sons Stephen (5), John (2), and Isaac (8 months). Listed with the Henry family were Sam Hyams, a 28-year-old overseer; A. M. Garrett, a salesman (evidently the brother or relative of Cammie Henry); Adout Lorres (25); Sam Wil-

son, a 50-year-old black boarder; Charlotte Wilson, a 58-year-old black boarder; Millie Wallace, a 13-year-old black nurse; and Julia Babe, a 21-year-old black cook (U.S. Census 1900).

The Henrys continued to operate Melrose as a cotton plantation. By 1914, a post office was established on the plantation with John Hampton Henry appointed as postmaster (*Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-Sept. 30, 1971*; Roll #51; vol. 17 (1891-1930), Archive Publication #: M841, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.). Additional children were born of this marriage and included Payne, Joseph, Daniel, Robert, and Carmelite (Conrad 1988:339).

John Hampton Henry died on March 2, 1918, at the age of 55. After his death, his widow, Cammie G. Henry busied herself with keeping up the plantation and bringing old buildings onto the property to house visiting artists and writers. By the 1920s, such notables as Ada Jack Carver Snell, Edith Davenport, Edith Mahier, Ellsworth Woodward, Will Stevens; Henry E. Chambers, John P. Coleman, and Lyle Saxon had become regular visitors (*The Times-Picayune* 1926:3) with much of their talent inspired by Cammie Henry and the lovely surroundings of Melrose.

Cammie Henry died at Melrose on November 17, 1948, and was interred in the American Cemetery in Natchitoches (Conrad 1988:339). After her death, the plantation continued to be managed by her son, John Hampton Henry, Jr. Shortly after his death on December 31, 1969, family members placed Melrose up for sale. In June 1970, it was purchased by Southdowns, Inc., for 2.2 million dollars. That sale included 2,800 acres of the plantation and the main buildings on the property (*The Times-Picayune* 1972:59). In 1971, Southdowns, Inc., donated a 6-acre parcel of Melrose that contained the main house and all of the other historic buildings to the Association of Natchitoches Women for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches (*The State Times Advocate* 1971:1), which continues to own and manage the property under the auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches.

In 1972, the 6-acre tract with its historic buildings was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1974, it was designated as a National Historic Landmark under the name of Yucca Plantation.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT MELROSE PLANTATION

The earliest archaeological research conducted at Melrose was in 2001, when students and faculty from the University College London and Northwestern State University in Natchitoches conducted a remote-sensing survey of portions of the plantation for the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches (APHN) (MacDonald et al. 2001a, 2001b, n.d.). This was done in advance of planned drainage improvements aimed at reducing standing water and moisture that was deteriorating several of the historic structures on the National Historic Landmark property (see Figure 4.1 for building locations). The survey employed both gradiometer and resistivity remote-sensing techniques. The gradiometer survey was confined to the eastern segment of the property around the barn and the Ghana House. Resistivity was recorded on most of the property within the limits of the Landmark boundaries.

The remote-sensing survey located four areas of potential interest including: (1) targets located to the west and northwest of the Ghana House; (2) signatures north of the barn possibly associated with a blacksmith forge; (3) what was termed a “mystery structure... situated in alignment with the later Melrose Big House;” and (4) an area indicated only by resistivity interpreted as possibly representing an unmarked early plantation cemetery. The possible explanation for the source of the disturbance in the fourth locality was made because two human burials were reportedly unearthed in that locale during the installation of utility lines (MacDonald et al. 2001a:10-17). Additional remote-sensing survey was conducted to the west of the

main plantation complex in the area of the former gin and overseer’s house, an area which is well outside the area of present consideration.

In late 2002, archaeologists with Earth Search, Inc., Northwestern State University, and University College London undertook excavations at Yucca House (Handley et al. 2003). This work was carried out in advance of plans to raise the historic structure to eliminate deterioration because of standing water and moisture. The fieldwork commenced with the excavation of 21 shovel tests dug around the perimeter of the house approximately 1 m from the outer wall line (Figure 4.2). The shovel tests did encounter some sheet midden deposits, but the analysis of the recovered materials and related interpretations were still pending at time of the present writing. One of the shovel tests placed on the north side of the house at its rear encountered ashy deposits, indicating the existence of a possible subsurface feature. A 2-m-long (east-west) by 1-m-wide (north-south) test unit (Unit G) was placed at the shovel test location to expose this feature and collect information on stratigraphy in this portion of the site (see Figure 4.2). Several cultural strata were recorded, including the ashy deposit, termed (Feature 1), which was described as “an ash and trash filled midden” and which contained early-nineteenth-century artifacts (Handley et al. 2003:10). Soil probes taken around this area suggested Feature 1 possibly measured as much as 7 m long (east-west). However, its north-south dimensions could not be determined because it extended beneath an adjacent brick patio on the rear of the house.

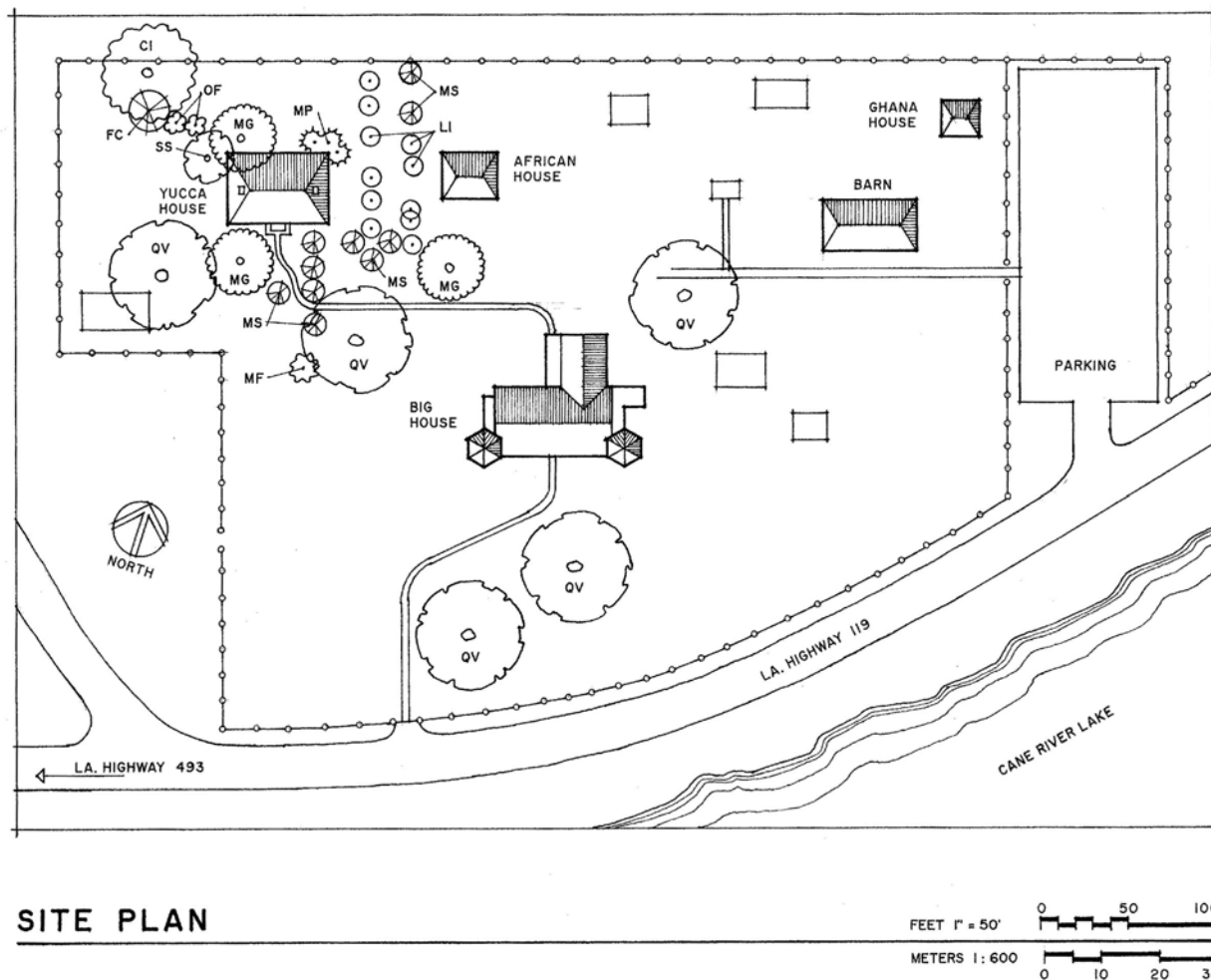


Figure 4.1. A map showing the location of the historic buildings within the National Historic Landmark boundaries of Melrose or Yucca Plantation (after Brockway et al. 1995: Sheet 1).

Excavation units were also placed immediately outside the structure, Unit J near the western wall line and Unit M at the southeastern corner of the house (see Figure 4.2). Both demonstrated considerable recent disturbance in those two areas, evidently resulting from repairs to the building or attempts to improve drainage.

Several units (Units E, F, L, H1-3, I, and K) were excavated beneath the structure, which was possible because the flooring had been removed from the house (see Figure 4.2). Few artifacts—most construction-related items—were recovered from these units, suggesting the structure did not sit on earlier occupational debris. Most of the units showed extensive disturbance beneath the building stemming from repairs or drainage improvements. Some evidence was found to suggest the building had been raised previously, perhaps as much as 15 cm. Preliminary analysis of window glass thickness indicated that the house was

possibly renovated twice, once during the middle nineteenth century during the Hertzog family ownership, the other after the Henry family purchased the property in 1884 (Handley et al. 2003:13). No estimates were provided concerning the date at which the related structure was built.

Part of the work conducted at Melrose during the 2002 field season was ground truthing some of the remote-sensing anomalies recorded the previous year. Four test units were placed over a large magnetic disturbance about 20 m north of the barn (Units A1-A4). Those excavations produced a large assortment of metal items evidently related to a mechanic's shed that was in use during the 1920s. At a second location, about 10 m west of Ghana House, two additional test units (B1-B2) uncovered the base of a former water tower. Behind Yucca House, Unit C disclosed the source of the disturbance as being the base of a sundial, evidently dating to the Henry ownership of the

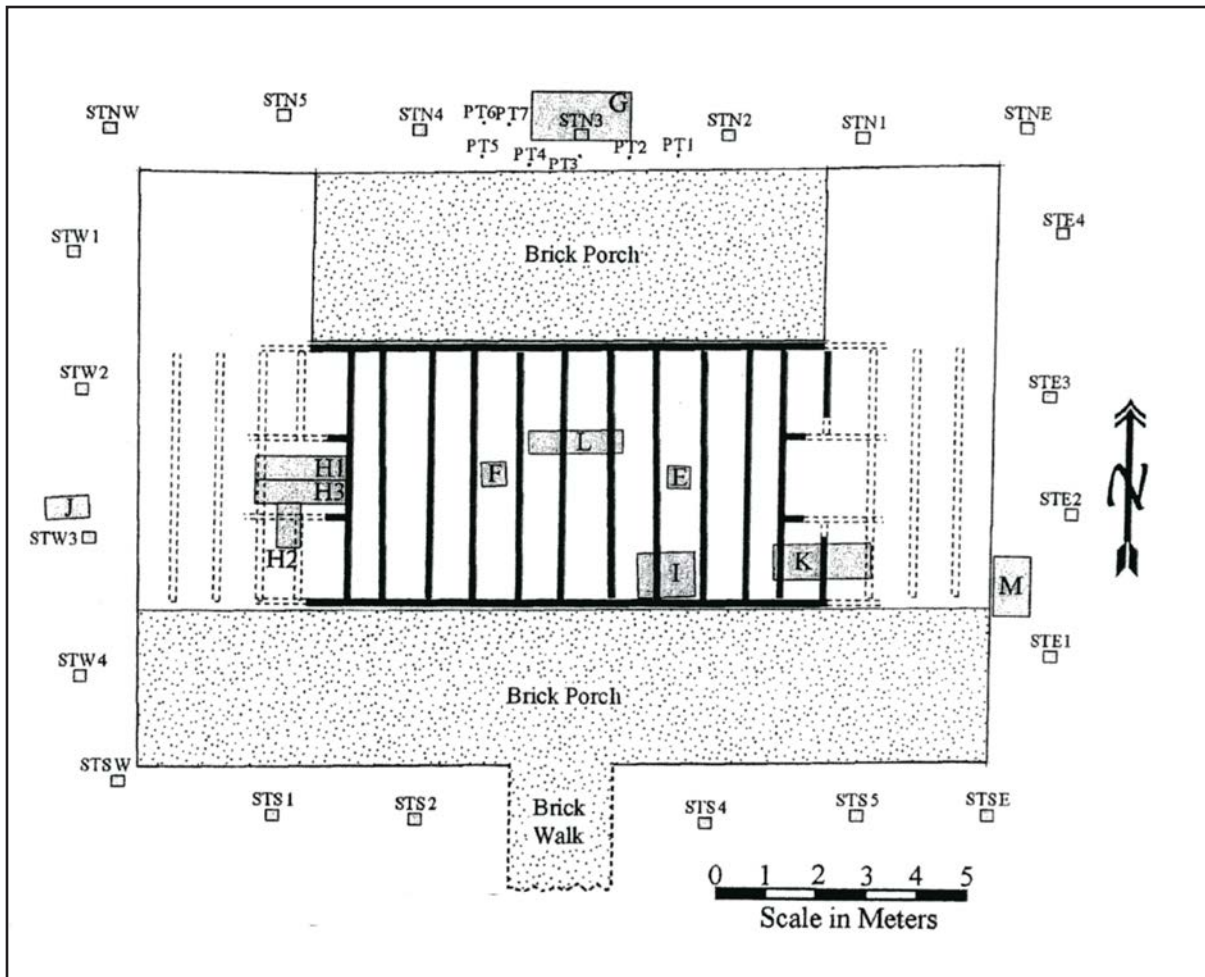


Figure 4.2. A drawing showing the locations of shovel tests (ST), soil probes (PT), and excavation units excavated within and around Yucca House in 2002 (adapted from Morley 2004: Figure 1).

property. Unit D, also north of Yucca House, revealed a gravel drive that bordered the edge of the residential complex near the edge of the surrounding fields (MacDonald et al., n.d.).

Emma Morley (2004) analyzed construction-related artifacts from the 2002 excavations around Yucca House in an attempt to determine its date of construction. The artifact categories examined were flat (window) glass, nails, and bricks.

Flat glass analysis suggested three different episodes of construction: ca. 1814, ca. 1881, and ca. 1923. The ca. 1814 date was interpreted as representing the probable date of construction with the other “peaks” reflecting episodes of major renovation. This interpretation did not consider the fact that eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century French Creole houses in Louisiana seldom had glazed windows.

Morley (2004) used Moir’s (1978) regression formula for dating the flat glass from Yucca House. Many archaeologists working in Louisiana commonly employ a formula developed by Orser (1983), which takes into account the regional nature of flat glass thickness. When Morley’s data was reanalyzed in light of Orser’s formula during the present investigations, it resulted in two distinctive peaks in the distribution, one around 1840 corresponding with the purchase of the property by the Hertzog family and the other around 1891, about the time of the Henry family acquisition of Melrose. This pattern was originally recognized by Butch Lee, who directed Earth Search’s 2002 excavations at Yucca House (Butch Lee, personal communications 2006).

In a later article, MacDonald et al. (2006) noted that Moir’s (1987) formula hadn’t been corrected for regional variance and that the dates produced in this

manner might be as much as 10 years too early. Yet, they continued to interpret the data as showing three peaks one around 1814, a second around 1881, and a third around 1923 (MacDonald et al. 2006:136).

Morely (2004) also attempted to use brick and mortar analysis to date the structure. Two analytical categories were considered for the brick—soft fine paste brick and coarse hard paste brick. Morely (2004:31) assumed that the soft paste brick was in use until the late nineteenth century and that hard paste brick replaced it about that time and continued in use until the twentieth century. However, these temporal placements were simply too general to be useful in estimating the age of the structure. Morely (2004) did not examine characteristics that are commonly considered when attempting to use bricks to date a building. These include size and manufacturing techniques (cf., Guevin 1986; Geene, 1983; Hunter et al. 1991).

Morely (2004) employed Edwards and Wells' (1993) nail typology in an attempt to date the age of the structure using the archaeological sample. Most of the recognized types were either wire nails or post-1840 modern machine cut nails that were obviously related to subsequent repairs or additions. Earlier types were limited to a single wrought nail and six early machine-headed cut nails. Wrought nails are not good temporal indicators, since they were in use in Louisiana and the southeastern United States from the eighteenth century throughout most of the nineteenth century. The early machine-headed cut nails suggest an early nineteenth-century date of construction.

MacDonald et al. (2006:137-138) present much of the same information regarding nails recovered from Yucca. They noted that most of the identifiable nails were modern wire nails and the second most frequent type were standard cut nails said to date between 1828 and 1920. Only one forged nail (said to date between c. 1730 and 1820) was recovered from the excavations. This nail was obtained from one of the test excavations situated outside of the dwelling (Unit J). With that possible single exception, the nails recovered at Yucca provided no indication that the structure predated the 1820s.

Morely (2004) concluded that Yucca House was built ca. 1820, which is a plausible interpretation, since similar French Creole houses were being built throughout Louisiana at that time. However, her arguments supporting this assessment are weak. The techniques she used are commonly employed in assessing the age of a site, but the results of these analyses should only be considered in light of other factors, including historical research, other artifacts in the assemblage, and a detailed architectural examination of the building itself. It has already been noted that glass windows appear to have been fairly uncommon in French Creole vernacular architecture in Louisiana until ca. 1830. Additionally, there were very few nails in these types of structures that employed heavy timber framing connected by mortise-and-tenon joinery. Nails were only used to secure ceilings, flooring, and trimwork, and in some instances cypress siding covering exterior *boussillage* walls. These were typically smaller types of nails that do not preserve well in the archaeological record. Nails pulled from the structure itself might be more useful temporal indicators.

In a 2006 article concerning archaeology at Melrose, MacDonald et al. (2006) presented another description of the work conducted at Yucca House in 2002. To support their interpretation that Yucca House was not built during the late eighteenth century, the authors offered much of the same information and interpretations that were presented by Morely (2004), however, without reference to her previous research. The article does contain some new information, specifically mention of the types and frequencies of ceramics recovered during the 2002 excavations. Although a few creamwares and coarse earthenwares were present in the sample, most of the early ceramics were reportedly pearlwares, which place the initial occupation of the site during the early nineteenth century. It is of some interest to note that no early whitewares were recognized in that analysis, especially as it is known that the building continued to be occupied throughout the nineteenth century. Based on the ceramics, MacDonald et al. (2006:137) argued for a post-1810 date of construction.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES: YUCCA AND AFRICAN HOUSES

There are nine main buildings at Melrose (Figure 5.1). Several of these structures are related to the early history of the plantation and include the main house, Yucca House, African House, and the barn. Other historic buildings are the Writer's Cabin, the Bindery, the Weaving or Loom House, and the so-called "Ghana House," some of which may have been moved on site from elsewhere during the Henry ownership of the property. The current discussion focuses primarily on Yucca House—the center of the current archaeological investigations—and to a lesser extent on African House. The ages of these buildings, the identities of their builders, and historic uses of each have been matters of uncertainty and conjecture for a number of years. An examination of the architecture of Yucca House was made during the 2006-07 investigations to aid in the archaeological interpretations and shed more light on the age of the building, its use, and how the structure was modified through time. This research included an examination of historic photographs of these two architecturally significant buildings.

Yucca House

Yucca House (Figure 5.2) is a heavy timber-framed structure with mortise-and-tenon joinery connecting the major framing members. It features posts-on-sill construction with *bousillage* between the upright posts of both the interior and exterior walls. Although the sills, in some instances, were either near or resting on the present ground surface, they were actually supported on concrete or sandstone blocks. In 2006, the building had a full-length front gallery

paved with brick, a back gallery or *loggia* (also paved with brick) centered between two rear *cabinets*, a cypress-shingled hipped roof, an unplastered *bousillage* front wall along the gallery, and clapboard siding covering the remainder of the exterior *bousillage* walls. The maximum under-roof dimensions of the structure were 60 feet (east-west) by 42 feet (north-south). At the time of CEI's investigations, all of the flooring had been removed in preparation for planned stabilization and restoration measures. Both fireplaces and associated chimneys had also been dismantled.

Noted author and historian, the late Gary B. Mills, and his late wife Elizabeth Shown Mills (also an author and respected genealogist) believed that the building presently known as Yucca was probably the oldest at Melrose and built during the Metoyer ownership of the property. They estimated the date of construction being sometime in the late Spanish period between 1795 and 1800 (Mills and Mills 1973:48). In subsequent writing, Gary Mills (1977:68-69) noted that the construction of the house was "*poteaux en terre*" (posts in the ground), which is obviously incorrect. Additionally, he stated that it was initially constructed as "elongated structure of several rooms.... its front and back were designed with a spacious veranda extending the full length of the dwelling." In a footnote, he added that at a later date "the ends of the back veranda were enclosed to form two extra rooms" (i.e., *cabinets*) (G. Mills 1977:68-69).

Gary Mills (1977:121) noted that some local traditions named Louis Metoyer as the builder of Yucca



Figure 5.1. A map showing the main buildings associated with Melrose Plantation within the National Historic Landmark boundaries.



Figure 5.2. A photograph showing the front and eastern side of Yucca House (View is to the west. September 1, 2006.)

house. Others maintained it was his mother, Marie Thérèse *dit* Coincoin, a former slave and the mistress of Frenchman Claude Thomas Pierre Metoyer. There was also some uncertainty about the origins of the main house, whether its construction was started by Louis Metoyer or by the Hertzogs who acquired the property in 1847. Additionally, there was some locale lore that Yucca House was used as a slave hospital after the main house was completed. Different accounts maintained that Yucca was first used in that capacity by the Metoyers, others said that this function was initiated by the Hertzog's. It can be generally said that little has been written on Yucca house that is based on documented historical fact or objective observation.

Historical Research

It is known that Yucca House has been renovated on several occasions during the twentieth century, and it is probable that other changes were made to the building during the nineteenth century as well. Numerous historic photographs of Yucca House are maintained

in the Melrose and other collections at the Cammie G. Henry Research Center at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches. Several are also available through the Louisiana Digital Library of the Louisiana State Library. A series of these were collected in an attempt to better understand changes that were made to the structure through time and to aid in the present archaeological interpretations. The use of these photographs for this purpose was hindered in several ways. Foremost was the fact that most were not dated. To compensate for this, selected photographs were grouped primarily by shared architectural features or common landscape elements that implied some degree of contemporaneity. These were sorted into rough date categories using the few available dated photographs, styles of dress when individuals were pictured, and/or known historical facts. Second, most of the photographs focused on the front of the house. Few showed views of the sides or the rear of the structure. The information shed by these images was viewed in light of historically documented events to arrive at a better understanding of the architectural changes.

Two rather poor-quality photographs (Figures 5.3-5.4) seem to be the earliest depictions of the building. Both show an elderly African American man with a cane seated on a bench in front of the building. A caption on one identifies the individual as “old Uncle Israel Sudduth in Possum Cabin door.” Israel Sudduth was said to have been born in 1825 and had been a slave owned at one time by Hypolite Hertzog. He resided in the building now identified as Yucca prior to Lyle Saxon’s residence there. Joseph M. Henry, Sr., the son of John Hampton Henry and Cammie G. Henry of Melrose, recorded that Saxon moved into Yucca House after the death of Israel Sudduth in 1927 (Folder 1, Joe Henry Collection, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Eugene P. Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches). However, an article appearing in the March 14, 1926, edition of *The Times-Picayune* indicates that the building was then being used to quarter visiting writers and artists. This would imply that these two photographs date prior to that time. The images show the front of a timber-framed structure, with a massive sill supported slightly above the ground surface on blocks. The floor of the gallery was dirt. The roof of the gallery was supported by posts placed into the ground. The *bousillage* on the front wall was exposed, but displayed traces of whitewash or plaster. Both of the doors and the windows were covered by double-leaf board-and-batten closures.

One photograph of the interior of Yucca House appears early and possibly was taken about the same time as the two images discussed above. It bears the date notation of ca. 1924-1925, which is probably correct. The photograph (Figure 5.5) shows two boys sitting in front of a fireplace with a large wooden mantle. With a single exception, all subsequent photographs of the building interior do not show mantels. This image shows that the fireplace hearth was made of brick and was equipped with metal hangers used to support cast iron pots or kettles for cooking. Interestingly, the small iron tripod pot shown in this photograph was of a type that was in common use in Louisiana during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It is probable that the use of the fireplace for cooking was a traditional aspect of life in this house, precluding the need for a detached kitchen. This photograph also shows that the flooring was made of planks.

A second set of photographs appears to date somewhat later. Most share certain distinctive architectural elements including a badly deteriorated shingle roof partially covered by what appears to be tar-impregnated roll roofing, v-shaped cypress gutters,

several square replacement posts supporting the front gallery roof, and boards placed at ground level that connect the bottoms of the front gallery posts. The lapped cypress gutters (Figures 5.6-5.8) ran along the front of the gallery roof line and drained to the west into a below-ground brick cistern. The windows had closely spaced vertical bars (see Figures 5.7, 5.9), evidently to prevent entry but allow air circulation. One of the photographs presumed to be associated with this group (Figure 5.10) shows a window with double-leaf “shutters,” each containing two vertical panes of glass. The hinges on these “shutters” appear to be relatively modern and were obviously additions to the original building. That same photograph shows the exposed front *bousillage* wall with residual plaster or whitewash. What appears to be a board running horizontally between the lower ends of the heavy timber wall framing members is actually a shallow shelf or bench. The massive sills supporting the walls were shown elevated just above ground level (see Figures 5.10-5.11). The floor of the front gallery remained packed earth.

Several photographs in this group show that the doorways had single-leaf board-and-batten doors that opened outward (see Figures 5.6-5.7, 5.9). None had screen doors to prevent insects from entering the dwelling. One of these photographs shows thin wooden laths nailed horizontally between the front gallery posts that were used as a simple trellis to support what appear to be grape vines (see Figure 5.11).

Only one of the photographs in this second group shows the rear of the building (Figure 5.12). Morning glories growing up the northern side of the structure obscure many of the architectural details. V-shaped cypress gutters also ran along the northern roofline and undoubtedly once emptied into the cistern near the southwest corner of the house. The western exterior *bousillage* wall was covered by cypress lap siding, and there was a cased opening in the western wall of the southwestern *cabinet*. The picket fence in the photograph prevents seeing whether that opening was a door or a window.

A window is, however, clearly depicted on the western wall of the house in another photograph that is, perhaps, slightly later. The image (Figure 5.13) has a date of 1921, although that seems unlikely. The fact that it is related to this particular group of photographs lies in the condition of the roof and the presence of the cypress gutters. The elements that suggest it is somewhat later than the others include the latticework surrounding the cistern in the foreground and the simple

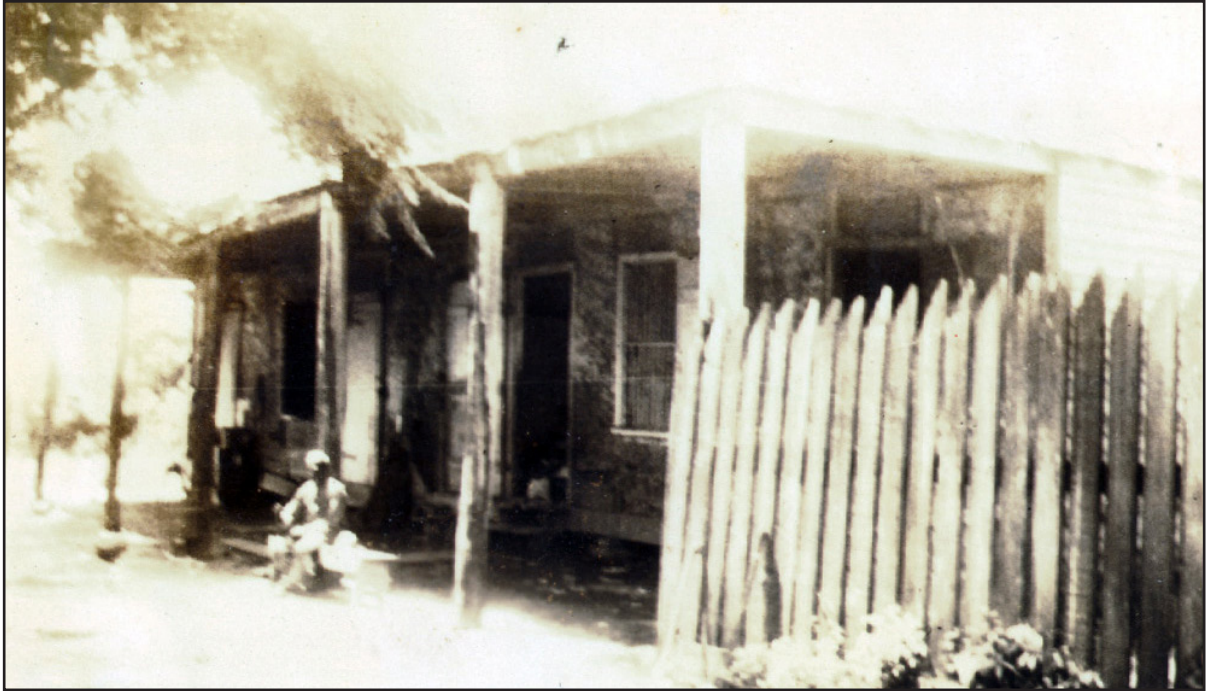


Figure 5.3. An early photograph showing the front of Yucca House (Date uncertain. Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana [CGHRC], Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 220, p. 1, photograph 1). (The caption reads “old Uncle Israel Sudduth in Possum Cabin door.”)



Figure 5.4. Another early photograph showing the front of Yucca House (Date uncertain. CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 1, picture 1.) (This photograph was undoubtedly taken at the same time as the photograph depicted in Figure 5.3.)



Figure 5.5. An early photograph showing a fireplace hearth in the interior of Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 200, p. 3.) (Date uncertain. Note that the small cast iron kettle is of a type in common use in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.)



Figure 5.6. A ca. 1924 photograph showing noted southern artist Edith Fairfax Davenport with a spinning wheel in front of Yucca House (GCHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 220, p. 2, photograph 3).



Figure 5.7. An undated photograph showing the front of Yucca House (GCHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 220, p. 2, photograph 2).



Figure 5.8. (Above) A ca. 1925 photograph showing writer Lyle Saxon at the below-ground brick cistern beside Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 3, photograph 2).



Figure 5.9. (Left) A ca. 1925 photograph showing writer Lyle Saxon, Alberta Kinsey, and Ada Jack Carver in front of Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 83, p. 63, photograph 1).



Figure 5.10. An undated photograph showing the front of Yucca House (GCHRC, Melrose Collection, Unprocessed Folder 2).



Figure 5.11. An undated photograph showing an artist believed to be Edward Howard Suydam painting in front of Yucca House (GCHRC, Clementine Hunter Collection, Folder 11).



Figure 5.12. A ca. 1924 photograph showing Edith Farifax Davenport “training morning glories at the Back of Possum Cabin” (GCHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 2, photograph 5).



Figure 5.13. A photograph showing the front and western side of Yucca House (GCHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 2, photograph 5). (Note: the photograph bears the date of 1921, which is believed to be inaccurate.)

wooden horizontal trellis members running between the posts supporting the roof along the front gallery. Additionally, there is no picket fencing along the eastern end of the house, an element that was clearly evident in several of the other images (cf., Figures 5.3, 5.6).

There are several images that depict the interior of the building during this general time period. Perhaps one of the earliest (Figure 5.14) shows another wooden mantle, more elaborate than the one discussed above. It supports a clock and is surmounted by a woman's portrait hung just below ceiling. The clock and the portrait occur in subsequent photographs depicting what was identified as Lyle Saxon's room. One (Figure 5.15) has three boys sitting in chairs in front of the fireplace. The mantle clock and small oval framed image shown in Figure 5.14 also occur in this photograph. Although somewhat difficult to discern, the fireplace has hangers for cooking pots, and part of a small, three-legged kettle can be seen in the background between the center boy's knees. These features substantiate that the fireplace appearing in photographs Figure 5.14 and Figure 5.16 are one in the same. In the latter image (see Figure 5.16), the pots, hangers, and fireplace tools can be plainly seen. In both photographs, the floor consists of planks, some of which had fairly wide gaps between one another.

One of the photographs included in this group (Figure 5.17) shows another fireplace, evidently in a different room. There is a small shelf-like mantle over the hearth that supports a large painting, possibly one done by Edward Howard Suydam. The brick hearth is filled with cut cypress knees and Spanish moss used for decoration. A spinning wheel is to the left of the hearth, and a yellow-glazed coarse earthenware jar is to the right. Although the *bousillage* walls were painted or whitewashed, the ceiling boards and joists were unpainted. Here again, the flooring consisted of wooden planks. This was possibly the room occupied by Suydam during his tenure at Melrose.

Another interior image (Figure 5.18) shows one of the barred windows described above. The exterior or *bousillage* wall appears to be in poor condition as suggested by the sunlight coming through the wall at floor level behind the chair. A tall grandfather clock stands between the window and the door; a small spinning wheel sits in front of the door. Comparison of the window/door spacing in this photograph and that reflected by the 2006-07 floor plan indicate that the exterior wall in the photograph was on the rear of the house and the room was the larger pen on the eastern side of the house.

Included within this second group of photographs is another image that displays a painting of an elephant on one of the *bousillage* walls (Figure 5.19). It is impossible to determine where in the house the painting was made or if it was on an exterior or interior wall. An article appearing in the March 14, 1926, edition of *The Times-Picayune* suggests that this painting was done by Baton Rouge artist, Edith Maier, "Another artist, Edith Mahier, native of Baton Rouge, now holding down a chair of art in Oklahoma City, has left a dashing bit of Congo impressionism on the cabin wall, and her signature on the 'tablecloth of fame'" (*The Times-Picayune* 1926:3).

The final image included within this second group shows Lyle Saxon sitting in a rocking chair in front of the fireplace (Figure 5.20). The paint or whitewash had been removed from the brickwork, and some of the floorboards appear to have been replaced. Additionally, none of the cast iron cooking utensils or hangers remained. These changes indicate that this image is slightly later than some of the others included in this group.

Entries into Cammie Henry's journal of 1934 indicate substantial work was being done on some of the existing buildings at Melrose and that others were being brought in from various nearby locations. This included work on Yucca House, which was normally referred to as "Lyle's [Lyle Saxon's] cabin." On July 33, notations record that "Henry Hertzog [is] doing a marvelous job of jacking up Lyle's cabin and making it skunk proof. [A] Dog will be able to get under it, current of air too—will be free of rot as things do flat on the ground" (Cammie Henry Journal 1934, Bound Volume 182, Melrose Collection, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Eugene P. Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana [hereafter cited as "Henry Journal"], July 22, 1934, p. 52). Eight days later, Cammie Henry recorded, "Still working on Lyle's cabin—daubing and putting back floor in [Edward Howard] Suydam's room, taking out worlds of loose dirt dug up by skunks—found one dead skunk. Jordan Metoyer and Jack Marsell... doing the daubing—good at it. War Baby [later identified as Woodrow Wilson] fills any gap" (Henry Journal, July 30, 1934, p. 55). The workers were identified in various entries as "mulattos," evidently local craftsmen, some skilled in repairing *bousillage* walls (i.e., "daubing").

Work on Yucca House continued into the fall of 1934. Cammie Henry wrote in her journal, "Hauling flooring and ceiling for Lyle's cabin. J. H. got it cheap,



Figure 5.14. An undated photograph showing the fireplace mantle in Lyle Saxon's room in Yucca House (GCHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 79, p. 115, photograph 2).



Figure 5.15. (Left) An undated photograph showing three unidentified youths sitting in front of the fireplace in Lyle Saxon's room in Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 240, p. 11, photograph 2).

Figure 5.16. (Below) An undated photograph showing an unidentified youth sitting in front of the fireplace in Lyle Saxon's room in Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 240, p. 11, photograph 2). (Note cast iron kettles and hangers in the hearth.)





Figure 5.17. A ca. 1925 photograph showing the second fireplace in Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 2, photograph 3). (The painting is believed to have been the work of Edward Howard Suydam).

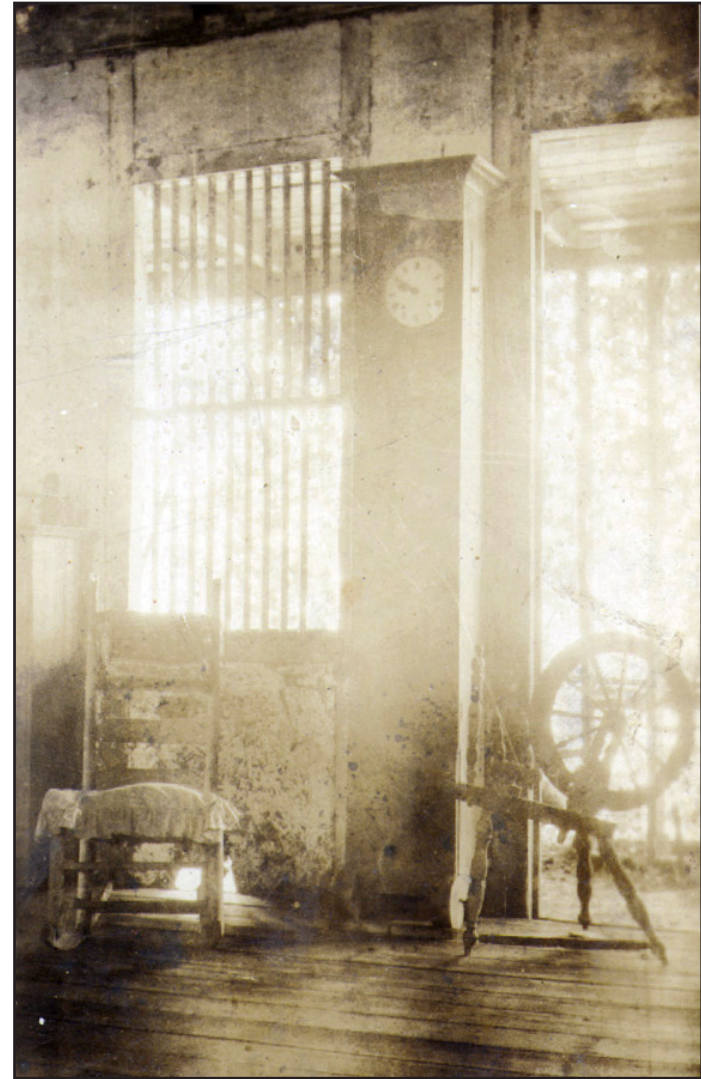


Figure 5.18. A ca. 1925 photograph showing an interior view of Yucca House with the barred widow opening (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 2, picture 4).



Figure 5.19. A undated photograph showing an elephant painted on a *bousillage* wall in Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 3, photograph 1). (The painting is believed to have been the work of Edith Meyers.)



Figure 5.20. A ca. 1924-1925 photograph showing Lyle Saxon reading in his room in Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441, p. 2, photograph 1).

odd length (5 feet) but No. 1 lumber—going to be splendid” (Henry Journal, November 27, 1934, p. 91). Nearly a week later she noted, “At noon Henry Hertzog and Haywood begin to over-haul Lyle’s cabin, will begin on Suydam’s room—ceiling first. Will be fine when done. Lyle is going to have to move temporarily into the shop or log cabin—he does not mind” (Henry Journal, December 7, 1934, p. 94).

One of the photographs in the Melrose Collection (Figure 5.21) is attributed to Richard Koch, a New Orleans architect and then District Officer for the Works Progress Administration’s Louisiana Historic American Buildings Survey. On April 10, 1934, Cammie Henry recorded in her journal, “...then Richard Koch and a Mr. [Sam] Wilson, government architects taking measurements of old houses—stayed for dinner.” It was, perhaps during that visit that the photograph of Lyle Saxon’s room was taken. It shows the fireplace masonry in poor condition, evidently resulting from use and possibly settlement. Bookcases had been added on both sides of the fireplace. The flooring was badly worn. The same portrait above the fireplace also is present in earlier photographs of Saxon’s room.

Two of the examined photographs date to the 1930s, evidently taken around the time of the 1934 renovations. One (Figure 5.22) shows that screened doors had been installed in the doorways leading into the two larger rooms of the house. The board-and-batten single-leaf exterior doors remained at all four entryways. Additionally, the double-leaf window shutters had been replaced by single-leaf board-and-batten shutters. The wooden shingle roof appears in good condition. The front gallery posts were a mixture of sizes and shapes.

The second of these two photographs (Figure 5.23) was found affixed to Cammie Henry’s 1934 journal. It was taken beneath the front gallery looking toward the west. It differs from the above-described image in that the irregular front posts had been replaced with relatively small-diameter logs or tree trunks. It appears that a portion of the front gallery had been paved with small gravel, while that part adjacent to the cat sleeping under the bench was possibly concrete.

A securely dated photograph of Yucca House was taken as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) by Lester Jones on February 28, 1940. That image (Figure 5.24) shows the dwelling as it appeared after Henry’s restorations. By that time, all of the exterior board-and-batten doors had been removed and evidently replaced by wooden interior doors. The

single-leaf shutters on the front windows remained, but were then suspended by large strap hinges. The two former windows on the west side of the house had been replaced by double French doors and louvered double-leaf exterior shutters. It is presumed that this had also been done on the east side of the house. Two other photographs (Figures 5.25-5.26) also appear to date to the early-1940s time period. One (see Figure 5.26) shows electrical wires serving the house.

Two other photographs depicting the rear of the house appear to date to the late 1940s. Both show the rear of the building with François Mignon seated with an unidentified woman on the rear *loggia* (Figures 5.27-5.28). These images illustrate that by then the floor of the *loggia* was made of wooden planks supported by wooden joists resting just above the ground level. The outer edge of the roof along the *loggia* was supported by six wooden tree trunks used as posts set in concrete. The outer wall of the house beneath the *loggia* was unpainted *bousillage* with traces of residual whitewash or paint. There were two doors, each entering one of the two larger interior rooms. These doors were single panels with 15 lites of window glass. Each of the two windows had double panels, each panel having 10 glass lites. The *cabinets* flanking the *loggia* on each of its ends were covered with cypress board-and-batten siding. It is presumed that the siding protected underlying *bousillage* walls. Bi-fold louvered shutters entered each of the *cabinets* from the *loggia*, and each *cabinet* had double louvered doors on their outer walls. There was a hand-pulled *pankha* under the *loggia* that served as a crude ceiling fan. The photograph presented as Figure 5.28 shows a recently erected sundial in the yard to the north of the house. This photograph evidently dates to 1949, as a copy of it appeared in the November 27, 1949, edition of *The Times-Picayune* (*The Times-Picayune* 1949:182).

The two late 1940s photographs described above that show the rear of the house appear to have been taken at the same time as two depicting the front of the structure. The first (Figure 5.29) shows François Mignon with the same woman standing on the front gallery. This image illustrates many of the same features seen on the 1940 HABS photograph (see Figure 5.24) discussed above. The shutters on one of the windows are open, revealing that the wooden bars seen in earlier photographs remained in place. The banana plants growing along the gallery and the arrangement of some of the items along the front wall indicate that the second photograph (Figure 5.30) was taken at the same time. It shows a more detailed view of the gallery and indicates that it had been paved with brick.



Figure 5.21. A ca. 1935 photograph attributed to New Orleans architect Richard Koch showing Lyle Saxon's room in Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Folder 1441).



Figure 5.22. (Above) An undated photograph showing the front of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Folder 101, photograph 7).



Figure 5.23. (Left) A ca. 1934 photograph showing the front gallery of Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Bound Volume 182).



Figure 5.24. A February 28, 1940, Historic American Buildings Survey photograph showing the front and western side of Yucca House (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, LA, 35-MELRO 1 A-1).



Figure 5.25. An undated photograph showing the front and western side of Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 79, p. 115, photograph 2). (Note African House in the background.)



Figure 5.26. An undated photograph showing the front and eastern side of Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 210, p. 30, photograph 2).



Figure 5.27. An undated photograph showing François Mignon and two unidentified individuals sitting on the rear gallery of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Folder 106).

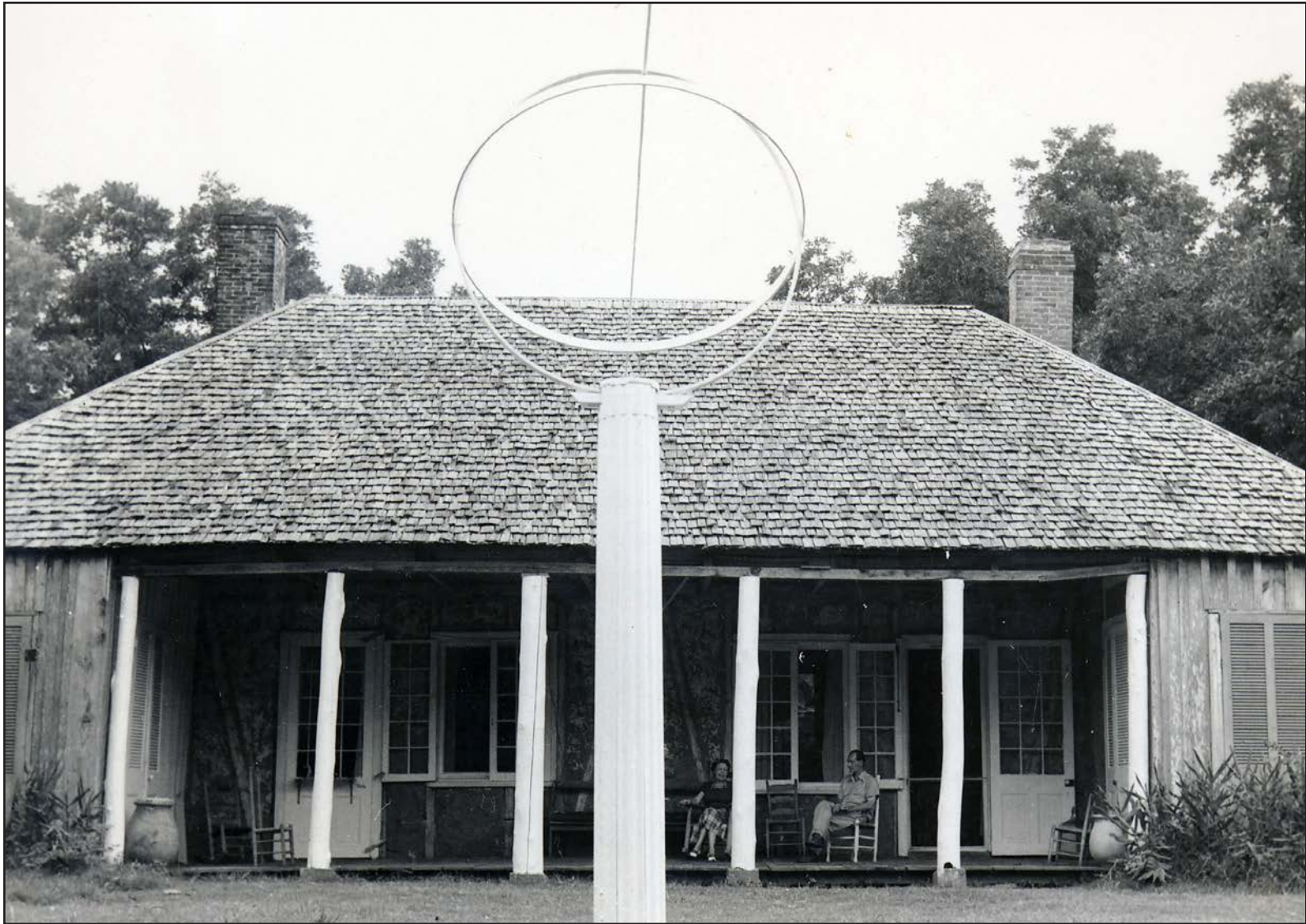


Figure 5.28. An undated photograph showing a newly erected sundial in the rear of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Folder 101). (François Mignon and an unidentified woman are sitting on the rear gallery.)



Figure 5.29. (Above) An undated photograph showing the front of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Folder 101). (François Mignon and an unidentified woman are on the gallery.)

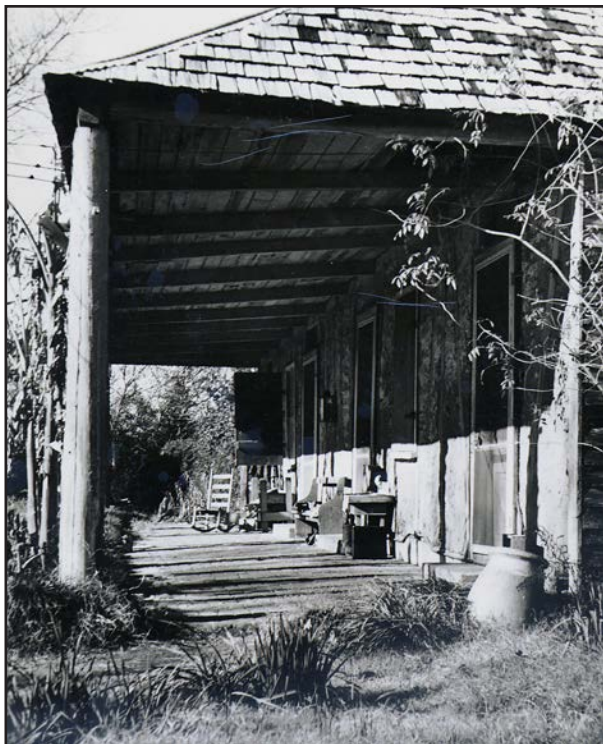


Figure 5.30. (Left) An undated photograph showing the brick-paved front gallery of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Folder 101).

Two photographs showing the rear of the house appear to date to the early 1950s (Figures 5.31-5.32). This date assessment rests on the fact that both display a Clementine Hunter painting hung between the two windows. This noted black primitive artist did not start painting until the late 1940s. Many of the same features displayed in the earlier 1940s photographs remain; however, the wooden floor of the *loggia* had been replaced with brick. A small sugar kettle filled with aquatic plants rests on a millstone and decorate the *loggia*, as do split cane and white oak baskets (see Figure 5.33). A yellow-glazed coarse earthenware jar, similar to those shown in numerous other photographs taken at Melrose, rests on the brick floor next to the *cabinet*. The *pankha* continued to hang from the ceiling near the center of the *loggia*.

Around the time that the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches (APHN) acquired the property (i.e., 1971), several photographs of Yucca House were taken that show both interior and exterior views. The images depicting the front (Figure 5.33) and rear (Figure 5.34) apparently were taken with a poor quality wide-angle lens that resulted in vertical distortion, as the pitch of the roof appears less steep than what it actually was. The front of the house shows some deterioration with one of the gallery posts leaning and possibly all of the brick flooring removed from the gallery. Otherwise, most of the other elements depicted in the 1940s and 1950s photographs remained.

There are three interior views in this ca. 1971 set of photographs. Bookcases on both sides of the fireplace in one of the images (Figure 5.35) identify this room as the one occupied over the years by Lyle Saxon. A small doorway, which was evidently an added element, opens into the small room on the western end of the building. The interior of that small room is shown in Figure (Figure 5.36). A set of French doors opens through the western wall of the house. Each door panel has 10 lites. The floor was badly deteriorated along the western wall line. On the opposite wall was the back of the chimney with a small bookcase sitting on what appears to be a fireplace hearth. A doorway opened into the adjoining *cabinet* on the rear of the house. The third photograph (Figure 5.37) shows the larger of the two rooms forming the eastern half of the structure. The broken pitch of the ceiling joist at the chimney seen in earlier photographs is clearly evident. The bars remained on the window, and a small door opening allowed entry into the adjoining smaller room on the eastern face of the house.

As can be seen in these photographs, the condition of Yucca House had deteriorated substantially, as apparently had all of the other buildings on the property. Several fund-raising events were held in the Natchitoches area to generate funds for the restoration of seven buildings, including Yucca and African houses. The AHPN also received a \$20,000 matching grant from the National Park Service to aid in the restoration of Yucca (*The State Times Advocate* 1975:10; *The Advocate* 1978:126). The AHPN retained the services of Wilson & Koch, noted historic preservation specialists and architects, for the restoration. Disagreements over how the restorations would proceed emerged as documented in an article appearing in the August 1, 1976, edition of *The Times-Picayune*:

Even now, the future of Melrose remains a question mark. Already, architects and association members are in disagreement over the course the restoration project should follow. A prominent New Orleans architectural historian believes the complex should be restored to its original late 18th Century—early 19th Century appearance, while many association members insist that the contributions of the later Henry influence add a special charm and character to the plantation and should be retained [The Times-Picayune 1976:62].

A series of photographs of Yucca House were taken in 1980 shortly after its restoration was completed. One of these (Figure 5.38) shows the front and eastern side of the building. The two former double-leaf doors exiting the two smaller rooms on the eastern end of the structure had been replaced with windows having single-leaf board-and-batten shutters hung by large strap hinges. The flooring of the gallery was then basket-weave brick laid on top of a concrete slab. The former gallery posts made from the trunks of small trees had been replaced by champhered wooden posts. Single-leaf board-and-batten doors supported by long strap hinges had been installed where wooden interior doors and exterior screened doors formerly hung. None of the *bousillage* walls along the gallery were painted, though the front columns, ceiling joists, ceiling decking, and eastern exterior walls had been painted white.

In viewing the photograph of the rear of the house (Figure 5.39), it is clearly seen that decorative rafter end treatments, an element not seen on any of the historic images of this house, had been added. Here, again, the flooring of the *loggia* was basket-weave



Figure 5.31. (Above) An undated photograph showing the rear of Yucca House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, uncertain provenience). (Note the Clementine Hunter painting on the rear gallery.)

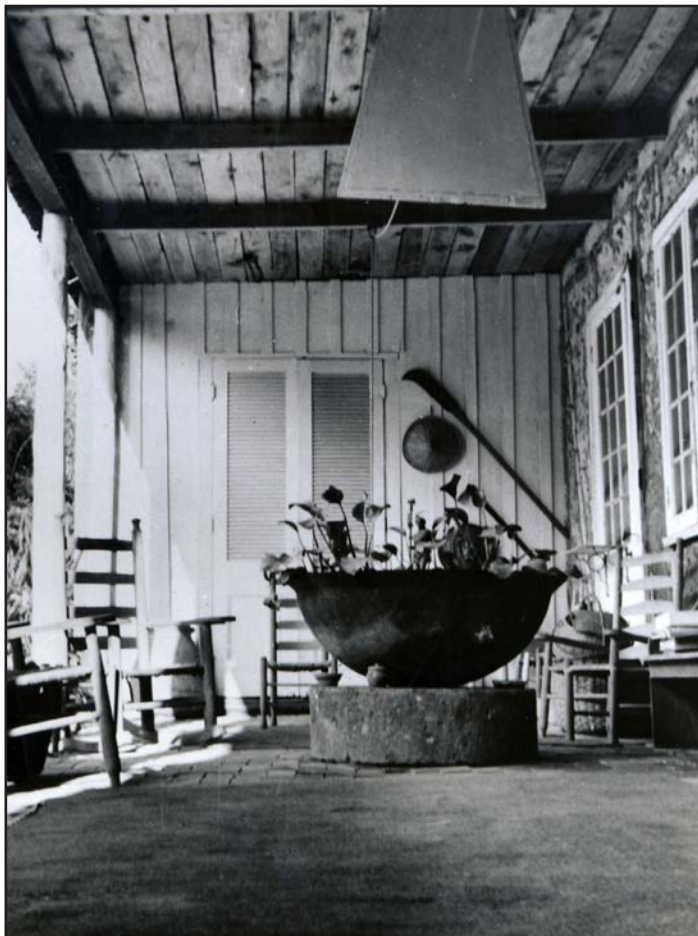


Figure 5.32. (Left) An undated photograph showing the rear gallery of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Folder 121).



Figure 5.33. A ca. 1971 photograph showing the front of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Scrapbook, p. 1).



Figure 5.34. A ca. 1971 photograph showing the rear of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Scrapbook, p. 2).



Figure 5.35. (Above) A ca. 1971 photograph showing the interior of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Scrapbook, p. 3). (Bookcases on both sides of the fireplace identify it as the room once occupied by Lyle Saxon.)



Figure 5.36. (Left) A ca. 1971 photograph showing the interior of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Scrapbook, p. 4). (The room is on the western side of the house next to the one once occupied by Lyle Saxon.)



Figure 5.37. A ca. 1971 photograph showing the interior of Yucca House (CGHRC, François Mignon Collection, Scrapbook, p. 5).

brick laid on a concrete slab. Three chamfered wooden columns supported the roof along the front of the *loggia*. The double louvered doors on the north walls of the two cabinets had been removed. All door and window openings were covered by single-leaf board-and-batten doors or shutters.

In 1995, the Louisiana State University School of Architecture prepared detailed Historic American Buildings Survey drawings of Yucca House. Brockway et al. (1995:8) noted that the interior doors and the “salvaged art glass window” in the northeast *cabinet* at Yucca were not original. In 1995, the flooring was still in place (as were both chimneys), so that the architectural team was not able to record or comment on the underlying structural elements. Notes on the drawings recorded that interior bookshelves (installed during the Lyle Saxon tenure) were modern, as was the brick paving under the front gallery and rear *loggia* (Brockway et al. 1995:6). At that time, the flooring consisted of pine planks; however, the LSU team in-

ferred that the original floor may have been packed earth (Brockway et al. 1995:2).

Field Observations

As noted above, when CEI commenced the 2006-07 work at Melrose, the flooring had been removed from Yucca House as had the two fireplaces and chimneys (Figure 5.40). This allowed a chance to record the underlying structural elements in attempt to better understand the architectural history of the building.

The core of the building was rectangular in plan and measured a maximum of 57' 6" (east-west) and 30' 0" (north to south) (Figure 5.41). It was divided into four pens. Two larger rooms adjoined one another in the center of the structure (Architectural historians in Louisiana usually refer to these larger rooms by the French term “*salle*”). Each had equal interior dimensions of 17' 6" square. Two smaller rooms (“*chambres*”) were on opposite ends of the core, each



Figure 5.38. (Above) A 1980 Historic American Buildings Survey photograph showing the front and eastern side of Yucca House after the Wilson and Koch restoration (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, LA-2 -69-A-3).



Figure 5.39. (Left) A 1980 Historic American Buildings Survey photograph showing the rear of Yucca House after the Wilson and Koch restoration (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, LA-2 -69-A-7).



Figure 5.40. A photograph showing the interior of Yucca House at the time of the 2006-07 archaeological investigations. (View is to the west. September 1, 2006.)

having interior measurements of 17' 6" (north-south) by 10' 6" (east-west). There had been two fireplaces centered on the walls separating the larger and smaller rooms. Two *cabinets* were attached to the rear (north) of each of the two *chambres*. The *cabinets* had interior dimensions of 10' 6" (east-west) by 12' 0" (north-south). The rear gallery or *loggia* was paved with brick laid on concrete; it measured 34' 0" long (east-west) by 11' 6" wide (north-south). The full-length front gallery was 57' 6" long (east-west) and 10' 0" deep (north-south).

It was immediately obvious that many of the floor joists and parts of the main sills had been replaced (Figure 5.42). Segments of the original exterior sills were recorded along the front and rear walls of the building (see Figure 5.41). These were hand-hewn cypress timbers having average dimensions of 8 inches wide by 10 inches deep. These were supported just above the present ground surface by either concrete and sandstone blocks (Figure 5.42). Although some deterioration was observed along the lower side of these exterior sills, it was evident that they had not been placed directly on the ground when the building was initially constructed. The original sills were not continuous when the house was built. Splices in the original sills were made with pegged scarf joints similar to that illustrated in Figure 5.44, c.

The sills under the eastern and western walls of the house, as well as several segments under the northern and southern walls, were modern replacements (see Figure 5.41). They were all circular-sawn pine timbers of various dimensions that had been joined to one another and the remaining original sills using half-lap scarf joints secured with wire nails (see Figures 5.43, 5.44, e). The sills of the *cabinets*, for the most part, were also circular-sawn pine replacement timbers, as were the floor joists. The new joists (6 inches wide and 8 inches deep) were attached to the sills with dovetailed mortise-and-tenon joints (Figure 5.45). It is believed that many of these replacement sills and the floor joists in the *cabinets* were installed during the renovations in the late 1970s.

A careful inspection of the framing members in the northwestern *cabinet* revealed a short segment of the original sill where its eastern wall joined the southern wall of the core of the house (see Figure 5.41). It was a hewn timber measuring 9 inches square that was mortised into the main rear sill. This suggests that the *cabinets* were an original feature of the house and not added at a later time as some researchers have maintained (i.e., G. Mills 1977:68-69).

The secondary sills running north-south through the core of the house were original hewn members. They were present at each of the fireplace openings and in the center of the structure where the two larger rooms joined (see Figure 5.41). These were all hewn cypress. Those at the fireplace openings measured 8 inches wide by 10 inches deep. The one in the center of the core measured 9 inches wide by 10 inches deep. This secondary sill was joined to the main sills using blind-and-stub mortise-and-tenon joints (see Figure 5.44, a). These were probably pegged joints, but the walls resting on the sills prevented this from being seen. The secondary sills at the fireplace openings were connected with modified blind-and-stub mortise-and-tenon joints (see Figure 5.44, b).

There was only one original floor joist left in the house, that being the westernmost adjacent to the outer wall (see Figure 5.41). It was a well-formed timber that measured 6-inches wide by 8 inches deep. It had been hewn from a log having three worked faces with the outer face of the log remaining on its underside. It was connected to the main sills with dovetailed mortise-and-tenon joinery (see Figures 5.44, d, 5.46).

All of the other joists in the core of the house were replacements fashioned from pieces of logs, many retaining the outer face of the original tree trunk (see Figures 5.41-5.42). The upper faces of these joists had been adzed flat. While some were, in fact, split logs; others were split logs that had been quartered using a pit saw (Figure 5.47). All had been tapered on the ends and crudely shaped to fit into the original dovetail joints in the original main sills. In at least one instance, the replacement joist was secured in the dovetail mortise with wire nails. Several of the replacement joists had circular mortises (see Figure 5.41) suggesting the possibly that they had been removed from an earlier structure for reuse.

Both of the fireplace openings were enlarged apparently at the time of the joist replacement. This is evidenced by the empty mortises in the main sills adjacent to each of the fireplace locations (see Figures 5.41, 5.46).

At the time of the 2006-07 investigations, there was a doorway centered on the wall between the two larger rooms (see Figure 5.41). Unused mortises in the secondary sill (Figure 5.48) indicate that, originally, the doorway was not present and that the wall was continuous. Also, unusually small doorways connected the smaller and larger rooms on each side of the house. These, too, were evidently not original. It is

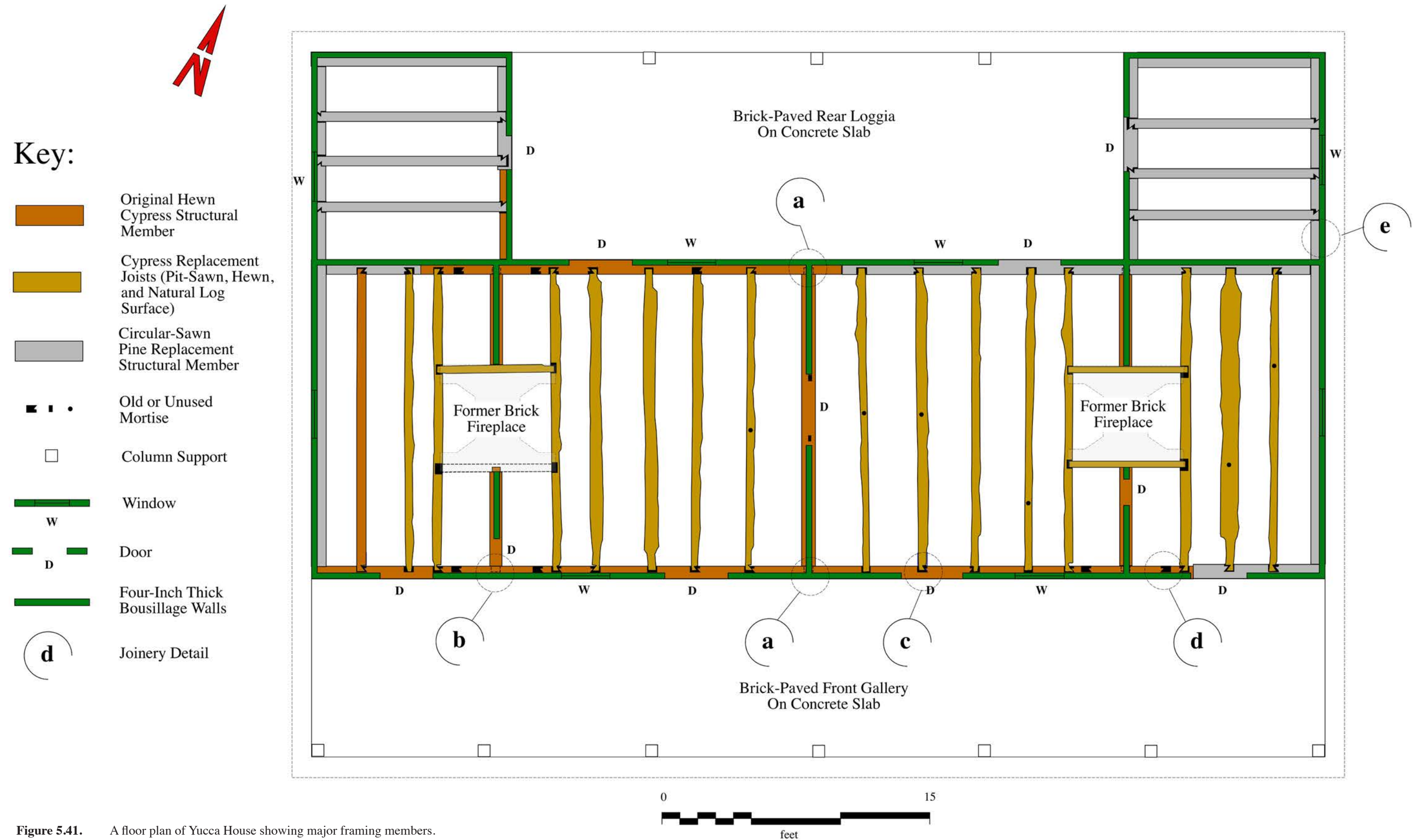


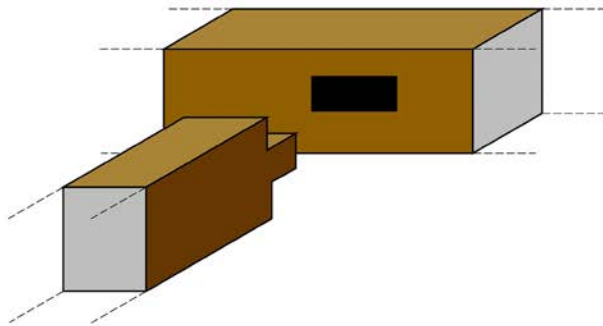
Figure 5.41. A floor plan of Yucca House showing major framing members.



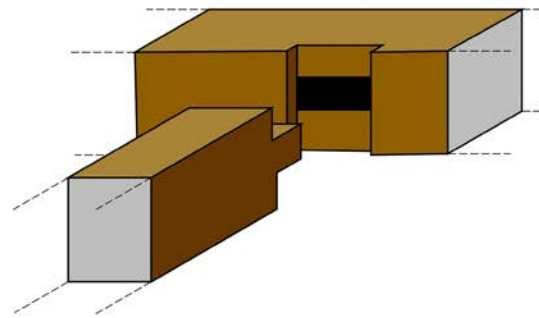
Figure 5.42. A photograph showing the original hewn cypress sills and replacement floor joists made from sectioned cypress logs in Yucca House. (Note the joists resting on sandstone and concrete blocks. View is to the south, southeast. September 1, 2006.)



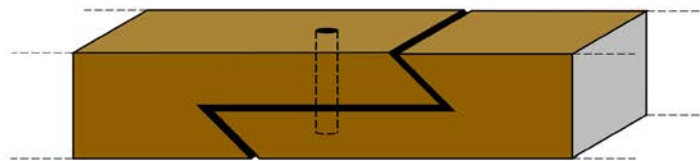
Figure 5.43. A photograph showing an exterior circular-sawn pine replacement sill and scarf joint in Yucca House. (Note the sill resting on a concrete block. View is to the west. September 1, 2006.)



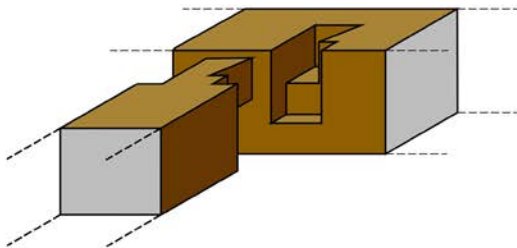
a — Blind-and-Stub Mortise-and-Tenon Joint Connecting Original Hewn Cypress Sills



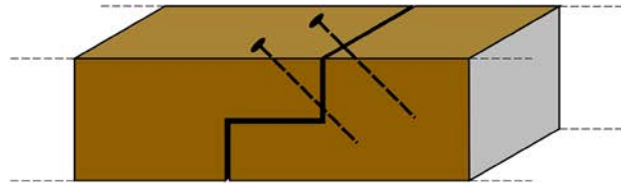
b — Modified Blind-and-Stub Mortise-and-Tenon Joint Connecting Original Hewn Cypress Sills



c — Pegged Scarf Joint Connecting Original Hewn Cypress Sills



d — Dovetailed Mortise-and-Tenon Joint Connecting Original Hewn Cypress Sill to Original Hewn Cypress Floor Joist



e - Half-Lap Scarf Joint Connecting Circular-Sawn Pine Replacement Sills (Toe Nailed with Wire Nails)

Figure 5.44 Drawings of timber-framed joinery recorded in Yucca House in 2006-07. (Drawings are not to scale.)



Figure 5.45 A photograph showing the circular-sawn pine replacement sills and floor joists in the north-west *cabinet* of Yucca House. (September 1, 2006.)



Figure 5.46. A photograph showing original cypress sills and an empty dovetailed mortise in Yucca House. (View is to the southeast. September 1, 2006.)



Figure 5.47. (Left) A photograph showing the replacement joists fashioned from sectioned cypress logs in Yucca House. (View is to the north. September 1, 2006.)

Figure 5.48. (Below) A photograph showing empty mortises in an interior sill at a doorway in Yucca House. (View is to the west. September 1, 2006.)





Figure 5.49. A photograph showing the front of African House. (View is to the north. September 1, 2006.)

more probable that when the house was built it was impossible to enter another room through an interior door.

One final observation was that none of the framing members had matching Roman numeral designations chiseled into the timbers, a common element of buildings constructed with heavy timber framing. These markings serve no other purpose other than to allow the builder to know what two framing members join. This would not be necessary if the structure was constructed on site with individual framing pieces being shaped and pieced together at the time of construction. It is probable that buildings bearing these chisel marks were prefabricated elsewhere and transported to the desired location for erection. If this assumption is correct, it appears that the building now called Yucca House was built on site at its current location.

African House

Approximately 60 feet east of Yucca House is another structure now referred to as “African House” (see Figures 5.1, 5.49), primarily due to its supposed

resemblance to native houses in some parts of Africa having high-pitched hipped roofs covered with thatch. This is a two-story building, the lower portion made of brick. The brickwork supports an upper pen constructed of tightly fitting hewn dovetailed cypress timbers. A steeply pitched hipped roof covered with cypress shingles almost completely obscures the upper pen from view. An interesting element of this building is the absence of columns or posts around the perimeter to support the outer edge of the roof. (Note that the wooden braces shown in Figure 5.49 were recent additions to support the edges of the roof to prevent sagging.)

Gary Mills and his wife Elizabeth Mills described the building in 1973:

The greatest object of mystery at Melrose is the unique architectural structure that bears such striking resemblance to a mushroom. The “African House” is truly an enigma. Many writers in years past have tried to document its history and none have succeeded. No records remain which authoritatively

date its construction, no records remain which identify its function. No evidence exists which explains how such a uniquely African structure came to exist in Central Louisiana. But here it stands, with its bottom floor of massive slave-made bricks, its second floor of heavy hand-hewn timbers, mortised and dovetailed to join together without the use of nails, and its fascinating hip roof of cypress shingles that sports a twelve-foot overhang. African House has been for many years the delight and puzzle of tourists, architects, and builders, and the pride of area residents. The best architectural authorities consider it to be of early nineteenth century construction [Mills and Mills 1973:48].

In a subsequent writing Gary Mills (1977:70) observed that the building had been constructed without a fireplace and that it had bars on the windows. He recanted a legend that African House had been used to incarcerate slaves that would not work or had given their masters problems. Like Yucca House, the exact age of this structure and its historic usage have been matters of debate and speculation over the years, some arguing that it was built as early as the 1750s by Marie Thérèse *dit* Coincoin.

Historical Research

Numerous photographs of African House are also maintained in the Melrose and other collections at the Cammie G. Henry Research Center at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Three of the earliest appear to date to the early or middle 1920s. One, dated 1925, shows the front and eastern side of the building (Figure 5.50). The roof is covered by badly deteriorated cypress shingles. Two ground-level doorways enter the building from the front and have single-leaf board-and-batten doors secured with fairly large strap hinges. Between the two doors is a ladder that permits entry into the upper wooden pen though an opening centered in its front wall. The opening does not appear to have any type of closure. An added room or enclosure sided with vertical wooden planks flanks the building on its western side. It has a door on its front, and it is entirely covered by the massive hipped roof. It is not known if the enclosure extended the full length of the building on its western side. On the opposite side of the main structure is a livestock pen that is partially covered by the roof. A small opening in that side of the building appears to be a window.

The second photograph in this set (Figure 5.51) is undated and shows only a portion of the front of the building and illustrates some of the architectural elements described above. A man holding the reins of two mules suggests the possibility that the structure was then being used as a stable. The white oak basket of unshucked corn in the foreground could be interpreted as meaning the upper pen of the building was then being used to store corn or hay used as livestock feed.

In the first two images, only a part of the roof was visible. In the third photograph (taken from the vicinity of the present Bindery location) (Figure 5.52), a greater portion of the roof can be seen, as well as a part of the barn and the Writer's Cabin. The undated photograph is of particular interest as it shows what appear to be posts supporting the corners of the roof.

A fourth photograph dated 1929 (Figure 5.53) is evidently somewhat later than the three discussed above. It shows that the cypress shingles had been replaced by corrugated metal sheeting, and that a combination skylight/roof vent with four glass panes had been added. The ladder leading to the opening in the upper pen had been replaced by wooden stairs. The shed-like enclosure remained on the western side of the structure, but the livestock holding pen on the eastern side had been removed. The image seems to show large vertical posts or timbers supporting the outer edge of the roof along its eastern side.

All of the early photographs of African House illustrate its front or southern side. The single exception (Figure 5.54) is a rather poor-quality image that shows possible repairs to the metal roofing. A small opening can be seen in the rear of the building on its eastern margin; it appears to have been half the height of the brick wall and seems to have extended to the ground, serving as a small entrance or doorway. The opposite (western) side of the rear wall is obscured by vines growing in the foreground.

Two photographs thought to date ca. 1934 (Figures 5.55-5.56) show that the enclosure on the western side of African House had been removed and replaced by a wooden picket fence, as had the former livestock catch pen on the eastern side of the building. A gas or electric pole-mounted lamp (similar to the one in several early images of Yucca House) had been installed. What appears to be a gate made of wooden slats is visible in the doorway on the eastern side of the front wall. The stairway continued to be used for access into the second story pen. Many of these same fea-

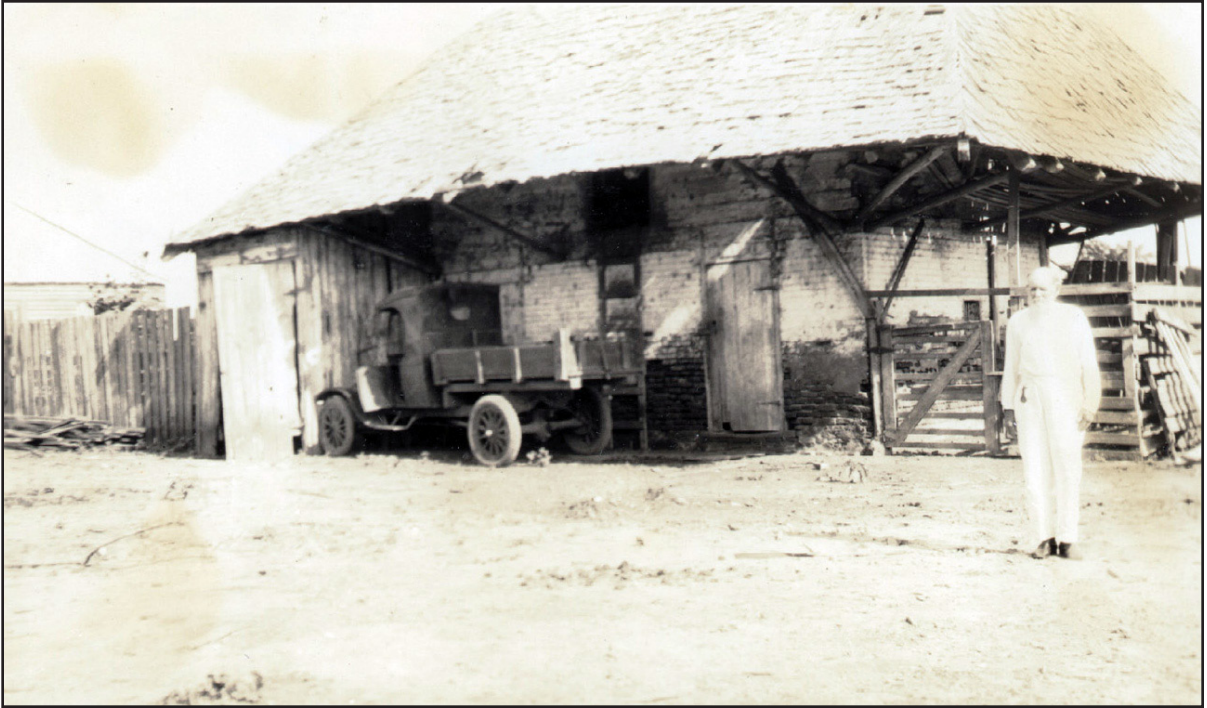


Figure 5.50. A 1925 photograph showing the front of African House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 79, p. 88, photograph 3).



Figure 5.51. An undated photograph showing the front of African House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 79, p. 30, photograph 3).



Figure 5.52. An undated photograph showing parts of the barn (right), Writer's Cabin (rear center) and African House (left) (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 71, p. 55 photograph 2). (Note the corner posts supporting the outer roof line of African House.)



Figure 5.53. An undated photograph showing the front of African House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Scrapbook 83, p. 1, photograph 1).



Figure 5.54. A ca. 1934 photograph showing the rear of African House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Bound Volume 171).



Figure 5.55. A ca. 1934 photograph showing the front of African House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Bound Volume 171).



Figure 5.56. A ca. 1934 photograph showing the front of African House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Bound Volume 182).



Figure 5.57. A ca. 1934 photograph showing the front of African House (CGHRC, Melrose Collection, Bound Volume 182).



Figure 5.58. A February 28, 1940, Historic American Buildings Survey photograph showing the front of African House (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, LA, 35-MELRO 1 B-1).



Figure 5.59. An undated photograph showing the front of African House (Louisiana Digital Library, Louisiana State Library, Image No. hp005232).



Figure 5.60. A 1980 Historic American Buildings Survey photograph showing the front of African House during the Wilson and Koch restorations (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, LA-2 -69-B-6).



Figure 5.61. A 1980 Historic American Buildings Survey photograph showing the rear of African House during the Wilson and Koch restorations (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, LA-2 -69-B-10).



Figure 5.62 A 1980 Historic American Buildings Survey photograph showing details of the construction in front of African House during the Wilson and Koch restorations (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, LA-2 -69-B-8).

tures are shown in a photograph from Cammie Henry's 1934 journal that shows the African and Yucca houses covered in snow (Figure 5.57).

A photograph of African House was taken by Adolph H. Fendler for the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1940 (Figure 5.58). It shows that substantial changes had been made to the structure over the previous six years. The combination skylight/roof vent had been removed. The corrugated metal roof had been replaced with cypress shingles. Additionally, the exterior stairway had been removed, and bars had been placed across the opening centered in the outer wall of the second story pen. Finally, the swings of the board-and-batten doors had been reversed, and interior screen doors had been added. Fendler's notes accompanying this photograph indicated that the shingle roof was new and that the ground-level floor was originally dirt but had recently been paved with brick. An interior stairway had been added, as well as a stairway partition. The wooden flooring in the upper story was also new (Fendler 1940).

An undated photograph of African House obtained from the Louisiana State Library possibly dates to the 1950s (Figure 5.59). It shows no major changes in the structure since 1940. In 1955, the upper story of African House was converted into a gallery displaying the artwork of Clementine Hunter. The downstairs was used as a museum to house relics pertaining to the history of the plantation and the Cane River Area (*The Advocate* 1955:19).

The final photographs of African House discussed herein were taken in 1980 during the most recent restorations of the building. These images are among several HABS photographs of African House maintained at the Library of Congress. All show large-scale dirt removal from the outer perimeter of the building along the base of the brick wall (Figures 5.60-5.61). A close-up view illustrating the work done on the front of the building (Figure 5.62) shows a shallow trench excavated along the front wall with what appears to be pieces of structural steel supported by a poured-in-place concrete pad inserted under the outer brick wall. It does not appear that the wall had been originally built with masonry spread footings, which probably would have limited or prevented settling. When these restorations were taking place, remnants of an interior brick wall were uncovered. That wall ran north-south and divided the lower story into two equal-size rooms (Hiram F. Gregory, personal communications, September 1, 2006).

Field Observations

Extensive observations or documentation of African House were not made during the 2006-07 investigations, because most of the archaeological work focused on the area surrounding Yucca House. CEI's crew did measure the bricks on the lower story of the structure and determined that they had the same dimensions as the bricks on the main house. This implies that the two structures were more or less contemporary.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Scope of Work

As previously noted in Chapter 1, the intent of the 2006-07 archaeological investigations at Melrose Plantation was primarily to insure that any intact archaeological deposits would not be adversely impacted by site grading to facilitate drainage improvements around African and Yucca houses. Over the years, standing water had led to some deterioration in both structures and prevented on-going preservation and restoration activities. A secondary goal of this undertaking was to acquire additional information on the age and function of both buildings, as well as to obtain a better understanding of the archaeological potential of a small part of this National Historic Landmark property.

The proposed fieldwork was to initially employ systematic shovel testing in an attempt to locate subsurface features or archaeological deposits. The shovel testing was to be conducted on 5-m intervals. The grid would be tied into the one used by Morgan and McDonald during the 2002 and 2005 field seasons. It was anticipated that 104 shovel tests would be excavated over this grid with another 23 excavated at selected locations off the grid. The area north of Yucca House was considered of special interest because of the possibility of a detached kitchen in that area. If the shovel testing indicated the presence of significant subsurface deposits or features, Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), was to enter into consultation to determine whether additional excavation should be conducted or if the planned drainage improvements should be modified.

Because modifications to the ground surface would be necessary adjacent to the northwestern margin of Yucca House, the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches (APHN) desired that a 1x1-m excavation unit be excavated in the northwestern *cabinet*. Although excavations had been previously conducted beneath the building (see Chapter 4), none had focused on either of the two *cabinets*. Another area deemed of interest for a second excavation unit was immediately outside the northern edge of Yucca House where previous archaeological work (see Chapter 4) had exposed what was believed to have been a large refuse-filled feature in Unit G. A third proposed location for an excavation unit was west of African House to gather information on that area.

Fieldwork

CEI commenced its investigations on August 28, 2006. The fieldwork was directed by the author and employed one field archaeologist and two field technicians. The work commenced with reestablishing Morgan's grid and setting temporary points (12-inch-long nails) at three locations to control the placement of the shovel tests and test units.

Site Grid and Layout

The shovel tests were placed on 5-m intervals across and immediately adjacent to the areas of planned dirt removal. These were primarily on the site grid, but several were placed in planned swale areas to the west and northwest of Yucca House. Because previous excavations had encountered archaeologi-

cal features immediately north of the building, shovel tests were staked at 2.5-m intervals in that locality (see Figure 6.1).

As noted previously, the largest amount of dirt removal was slated for the area just to the north and west of Yucca House. Minor grading was also planned to eliminate several small, slightly elevated rises to the north and west of African House. Since no previous archaeological work had been done in that area, the shovel test grid was extended into that portion of the site, again with shovel tests spaced on 5-m intervals (see Figure 6.1). This was also done to determine whether hand-excavating a unit in that location might prove worthwhile.

Systematic Shovel Testing

Each shovel test was excavated into sterile soil with all of the dirt removed being dry screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Crew members would excavate the shovel tests, screen the dirt, and leave the hole open so that the author could record wall profiles and backfill (Figures 6.2-6.5).

The artifact frequencies (exclusive of brick rubble and mortar) are plotted graphically in Figure 6.1. As can be seen, the highest frequencies around Yucca House came from that area immediately north of the building and extended from the outer wall line out for a distance of approximately 8 m. Shovel tests excavated in that portion of the site extended down between 46 and 51 cm below the present ground surface and encountered the same general stratigraphy. This included an upper 12 to 18 cm of a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) to very dark gray (5YR 3/1) silty clay sometimes containing occasional charcoal flecks (Figure 6.6). Most of the artifacts recovered from these shovel tests originated in this upper zone. This stratum overlaid an 8- to 12-cm-thick layer of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) to very dark gray (5YR 4/4) silty clay, with some mottling and occasional small brick rubble. No other artifacts were recovered from this zone. All of these strata rested on an underlying reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sterile silt. No evidence of buried midden or subsurface features was observed in this portion of the site.

The shovel tests excavated around African House (see Figure 6.1) generally reflected low artifact densities and revealed a similar stratigraphy to that described above. Shovel Test N5015 E4980 did, however, yield 54 artifacts. These included (among other items) 20 pieces of a modern Coca Cola bottle, 14

nails (8 of which were wire nails), six pieces of flat (window) glass, seven pieces of coal, two pieces of bone, and two fragments of unidentified ferrous metal, in addition to soft paste rubble and mortar fragments. Two pieces of early whiteware were recovered and included blue transfer-printed and brown transfer-printed decorations.

Shovel Test N5015 E4980 was excavated to a depth of 48 cm below the modern ground surface (see Figure 6.6). All of the artifacts recovered in this excavation came from an 8-cm-thick zone of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay, the top of which was encountered at a depth of 10 cm. No cultural material was noted in the underlying two strata

The shovel tests excavated around African House encountered no observable midden or subsurface features. Generally, there was nothing to suggest that a test unit excavated in this portion of the site would produce a significant amount of useful information.

The frequencies of artifacts recovered during shovel testing are presented in Appendix A; the counts for individual shovel tests are listed in Appendix B. In general, the shovel tests excavated around Yucca and African houses yielded an assortment of common domestic and architectural refuse, most appearing to date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Container glass (most derived from bottles or jars) was prevalent in the collection and dominated by clear fragments ($n=109$). Identified glass container forms included panel bottles, drinking glasses, stemmed ware, wine/liquor bottles, and a 6-inch-diameter bowl.

Euro-American ceramics formed a significant part of the shovel test artifact sample. Undecorated whitewares ($n=93$) were by far the most common type. Decorated whitewares were represented by minor frequencies of annular (Figure 6.7, a), blue transfer-printed, and blue-edged vessel fragments. These ceramics date from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as do the porcelains, stonewares, and yellowwares.

Coarse earthenwares, which are typically associated with eighteenth-century occupations in Louisiana (Yakubik 1990), were represented by two small fragments, including one fleck-glazed (see Figure 6.7, e) and another yellow-glazed sherd. Coarse earthenwares continued to be used and manufactured (at least in limited quantities) into the early nineteenth century, with some forms like the yellow-glazed Iberian storage jars remaining popular into the 1850s (Yakubik 1990). Judging from the absence of other eighteenth-century



Figure 6.2. A photograph showing CEI's field crew shovel testing behind Yucca House. (View is to the east. August 29, 2006.)



Figure 6.3. A photograph showing CEI's field crew shovel testing behind Yucca House. (View is to the south. August 29, 2006.)



Figure 6.4. A photograph showing CEI's field crew shovel testing beside African House. (View is to the south. August 31, 2006.)



Figure 6.5. A photograph showing CEI's field crew shovel testing behind African House. (View is to the southeast. August 31, 2006.)

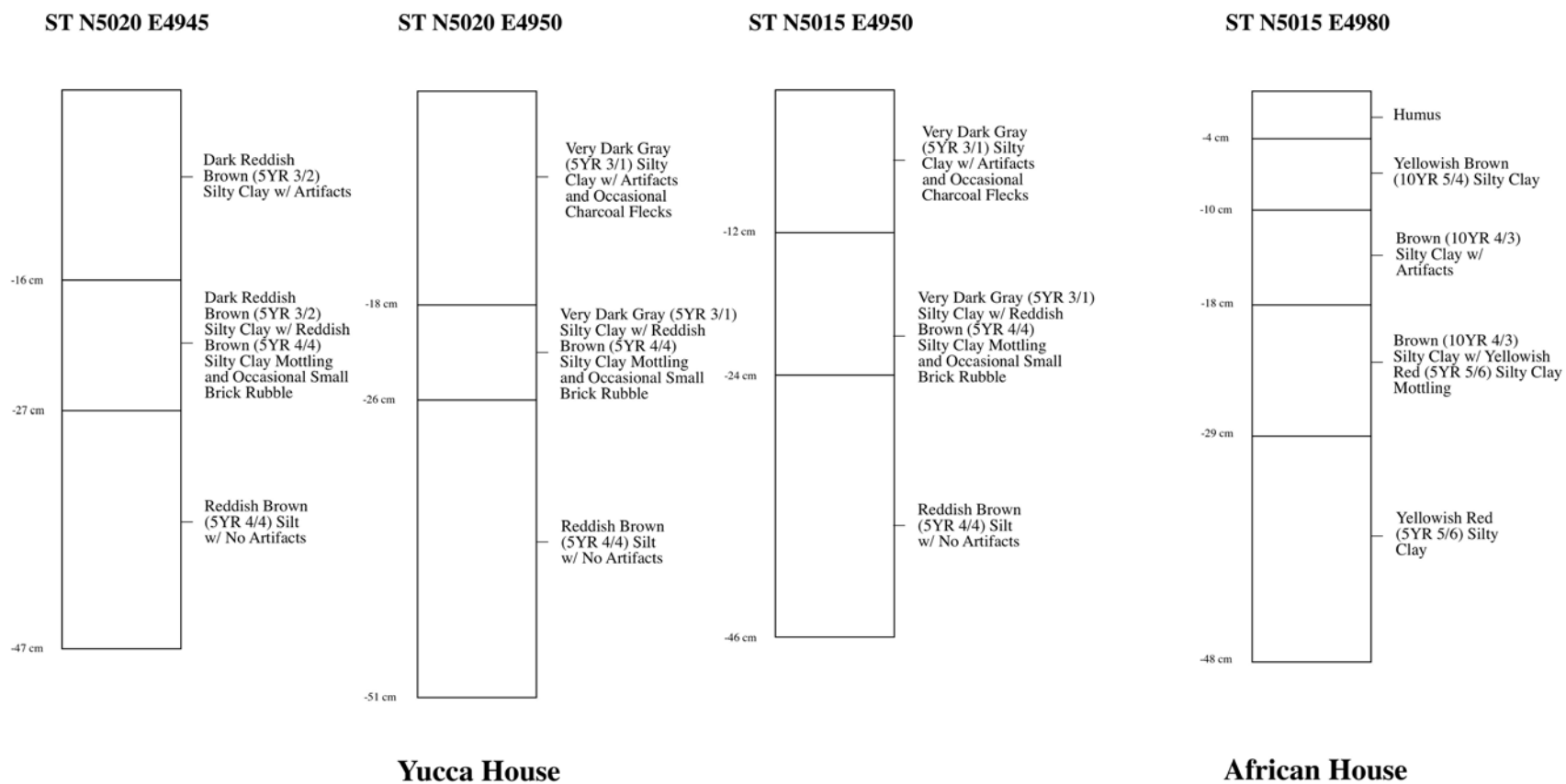


Figure 6.6. Profiles of selected shovel tests excavated in the vicinity of Yucca and African houses during the 2006-07 investigations at Melrose Plantation.

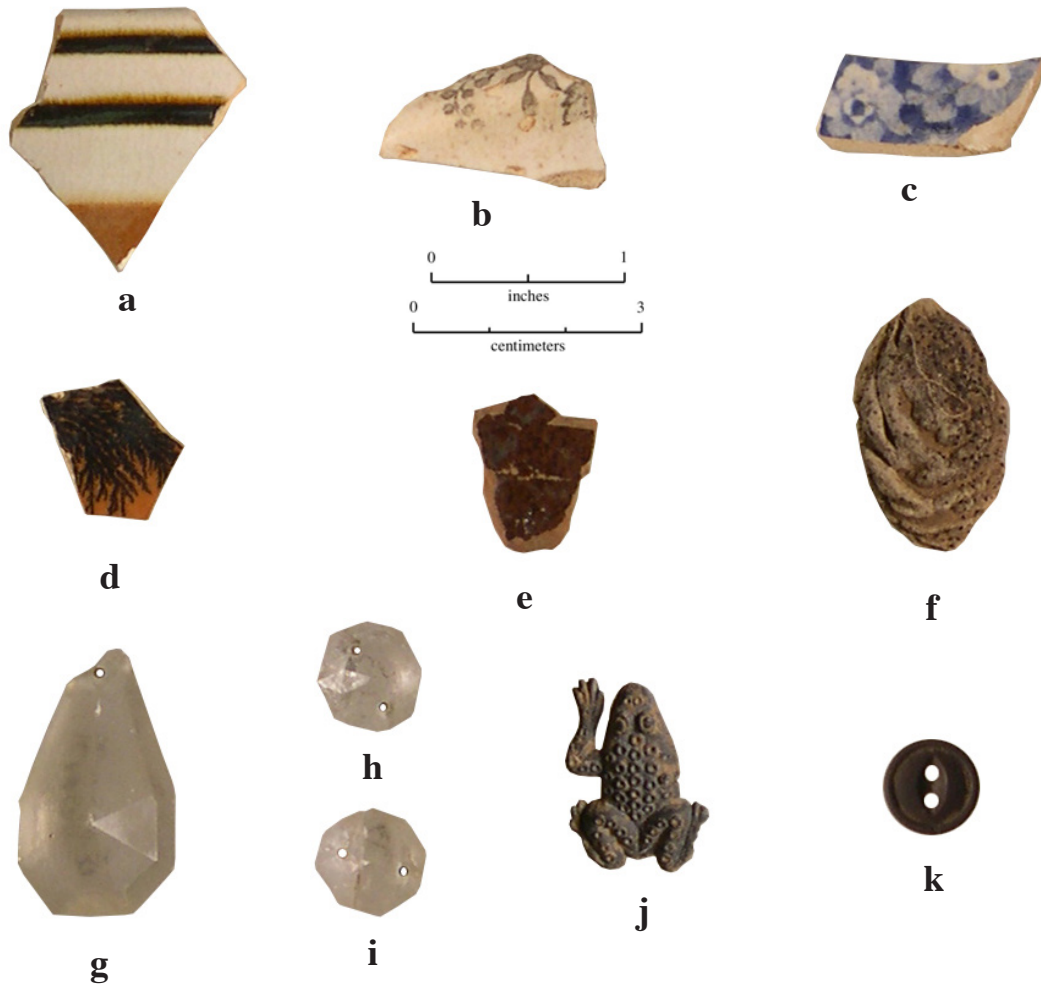


Figure 6.7. Selected artifacts recovered from shovel tests excavated around Yucca and African houses during the 2006-07 excavations at Melrose Plantation (16NA591): a, annular whiteware; b, brown transfer-printed early whiteware; c, blue transfer-printed early whiteware; d, annular creamware; e, fleck-glazed coarse earthenware; f, peach pit; g-i, glass lamp crystals; j, lead frog; k, hard rubber button.

ceramic types in the collection, it is probable that these coarse earthenwares relate to an early-nineteenth-century component at Melrose. Of course, it is equally plausible that the yellow-glazed sherd was, in fact, derived from one of many storage jars brought to Melrose by Cammie Henry, some of which are shown in several of the historic photographs presented in Chapter 5. The only sherd of creamware featured an annular decoration, suggesting an early-nineteenth century association for that artifact (South 1972). One sherd of pearlware (another early-nineteenth-century type) was in the collection.

Early whitewares, popular from the 1830s to 1850s, were slightly more prevalent with five examples

recognized in the shovel test collection. These included annular, blue transfer-printed (see Figure 6.7, c), and brown transfer-printed (see Figure 6.7, b) fragments. It is conceivable that some of the earlier ceramics (i.e., coarse earthenwares, pearlware, and creamware) were from curated vessels associated with an initial occupation of the site dating to the middle 1820s.

Few of the other artifacts in the shovel test sample are temporally diagnostic, the notable exception being nails. That assemblage was dominated by wire nails ($n=105$), which came into widespread use in the 1880s (Nelson 1968). Modern machine-cut nails, common from the late 1830s until the 1880s (Nelson 1968), were represented by 20 examples. A single early machine-cut

nail was recognized; this type was generally in use in the United States between 1815 and the late 1830s (Nelson 1968). No hand-headed cut nails or hand-wrought examples were recognized in the collection.

The remainder of the artifacts in the shovel test sample represent an assortment of items. Among them are numerous can fragments, a piece of a fishhook, wire fence staples, buttons (see Figure 6.7, k), a toy lead frog (see Figure 6.7, j), lamp crystals (see Figure 6.7, g-i), flat (window) glass, a peach pit (see Figure 6.7, f), unmodified pebbles, a small fragment of a possible gunflint, and several pieces of black opaque flint. This black flint is commonly found in crushed limestone aggregate that is used for road or driveway pavement or as railroad tie bedding and was not associated with a prehistoric aboriginal occupation of the site.

Auger Tests

To insure that deeply buried archaeological deposits were not located in the vicinity of Yucca and African houses, a series of 2-inch-diameter auger tests were made (Figure 6.8). Four of these were placed at 5-m intervals along the E4950 grid line on the north side of Yucca House (see Figures 6.1, 6.9). These were made with a hand-turned bucket auger, and each extended to a depth between 145 and 155 cm below the modern ground surface. All encountered alternating bands of clays and silts that are characteristic of the local Roxana very fine sandy loams that typify the local Red River natural levee deposits along Cane River (Martin et al. 1990).

A fifth auger test was placed directly behind (north of) African House (see Figures 6.1, 6.9). It extended down to a depth of 147 cm below the modern ground surface. Its profile generally mirrored those placed behind Yucca House and reflected a natural stratigraphy consistent with local Red River natural levee deposits.

None of the auger tests produced artifacts. Neither did they indicate the possibility that deeply buried archaeological remains were present at the site. These data strongly suggested that materials dating prior to the early nineteenth century were not present at the site and merely buried by Red River flood deposits.

Excavation Units

Unit N

One of the locations outlined in the Scope of Services for the location of a test unit was within one of



Figure 6.8. A photograph showing CEI's field crew auger testing behind Yucca House. (View is to the southeast. August 31, 2006.)

the *cabinets* of Yucca House. At the time of the fieldwork, all of the flooring had been removed from the building to expose the lower structural members (i.e., joists and sills), which were slightly elevated above the modern ground surface on concrete or sandstone blocks. The northwest *cabinet* was selected for Unit N, the designation following Handley et al.'s (2003) system for referencing former excavations units. Unit N (see Figures 6.1, 6.10) was placed between two of the exposed floor joists. It measured 150 cm (east-west) by 67 cm (north-south); the top of the joist was the datum used to control the digging in 10-cm arbitrary levels. In this location, the joist was actually resting on the ground surface, resulting in very little dirt actually being within arbitrary Level 1 (0-10 cm).

Unit N was excavated by hand (Figure 6.11), and all of the soils removed were waterscreened through 1/4-inch wire mesh (Figure 6.12). The soils in Level 2 (10-20 cm) and Level 3 (20-30 cm) were very dry and powdery, so that soil stains possibly reflecting archaeological features could not be discerned. At a depth of 30 cm, several medium-sized roots were exposed in the floor of the excavation unit, as were several

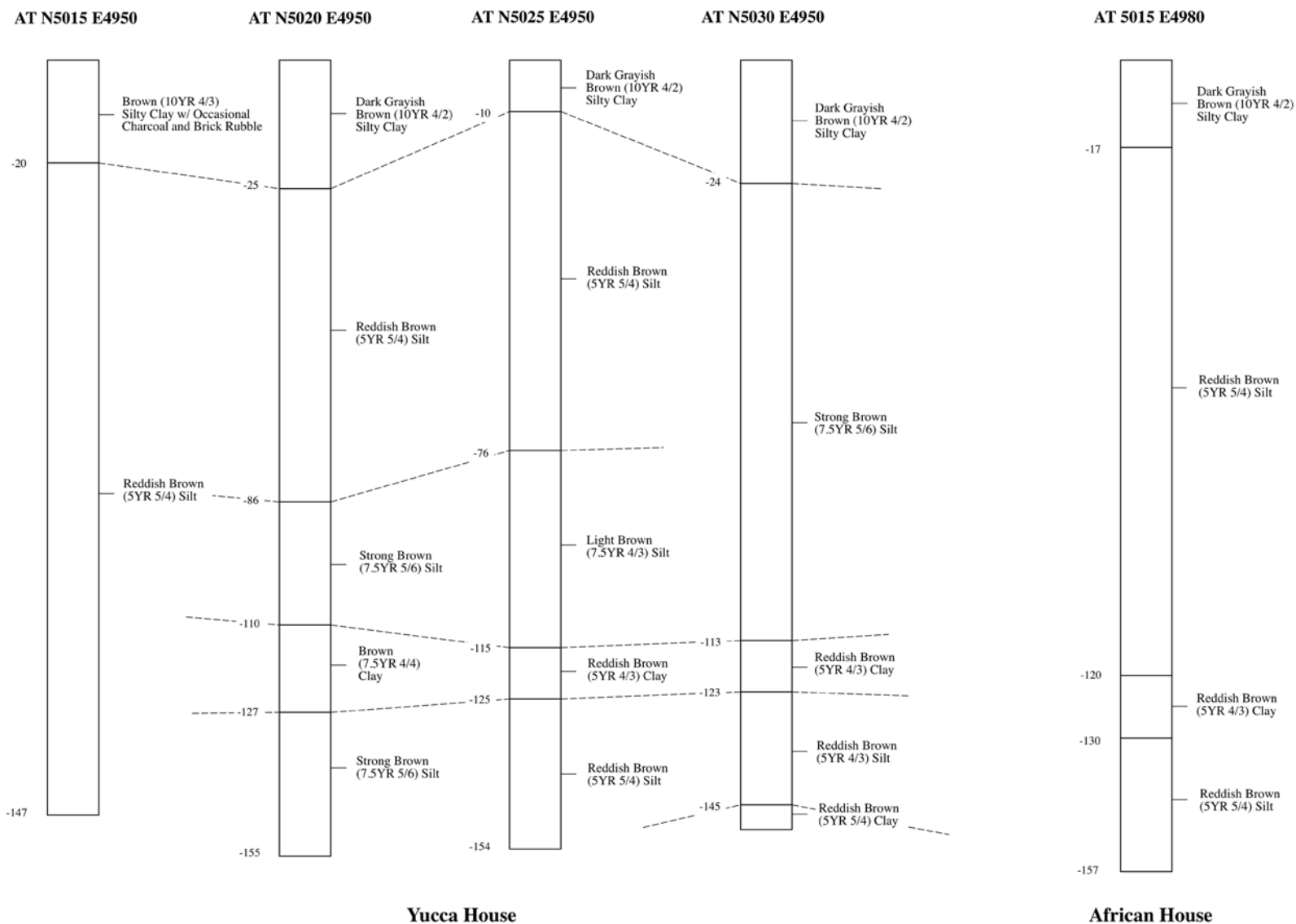


Figure 6.9. Profiles of auger tests excavated in the vicinity of Yucca and African houses during the 2006-07 investigations at Melrose Plantation.

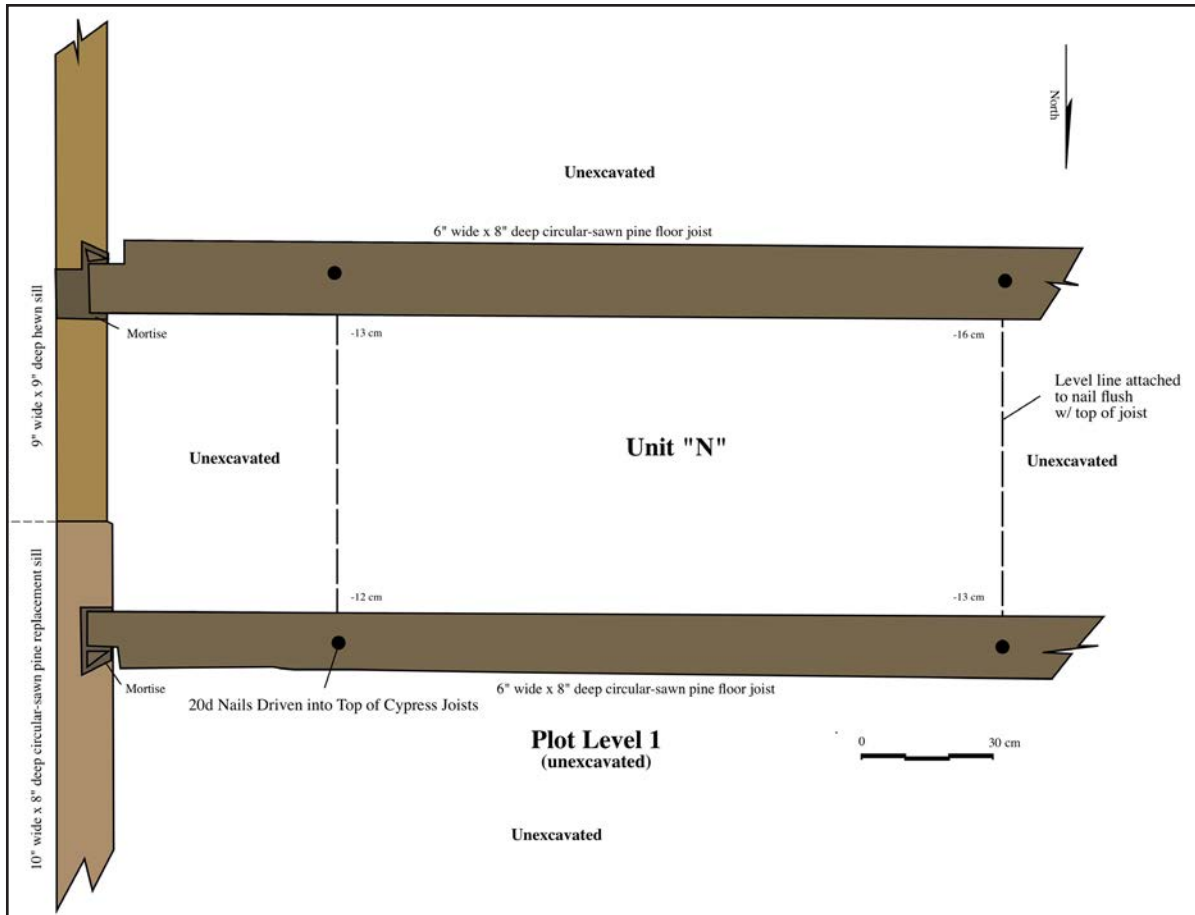


Figure 6.10. A drawing of Unit N, Plot Level 1, excavated in the northwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House at Melrose Plantation.

large brick fragments, two ceramic sherds, a complete metal can, and an amber snuff bottle (Figures 6.13-6.14). The snuff bottle (Figure 6.15, a) was complete and machine made. It was square in section, each side measuring 2 1/4 inches wide. Its overall height was 4 inches. There was no maker's mark on its base.

At the base of Level 4, no archaeological features were noted. Consequently, the excavation was carried down to 35 cm. At that point, four features were delineated (Figure 6.16). Since the bottom of the unit had reached sterile soil, the excavations were halted at that level. The matrix from each feature was separately removed by hand, and the larger artifacts were piece-plotted and removed.

Feature 1 occupied the eastern approximate one-third of Unit N (see Figure 6.16). Its fill consisted of a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) to reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay containing some ash and charcoal. There were several large fragments of brick on its surface.

The fill of Feature 1 contained some additional brick rubble but no other artifacts. When the matrix was completely removed, that portion of Feature 1 within Unit N appeared as a basin-shaped depression extending down a maximum of 59 cm below the excavation datum (Figures 6.17-6.19).

Feature 2 was approximately one-half of a circular stain consisting of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt with some ash and charcoal (see Figure 6.16). Initially considered as a possible post mold, it penetrated Feature 1 in the northeastern margin of the excavation unit. Only 2 to 3 cm of Feature 2 remained at a depth of 35 cm. Its matrix contained one clear glass bottle fragment, two badly corroded unidentified nails, and seven pieces of soft-paste brick rubble.

Feature 3 occupied the extreme southwestern corner of Unit N (see Figure 6.16). Its fill consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay containing some ash and charcoal. There was a bottle and two whole metal



Figure 6.11. (Left) A photograph showing a CEI's field crew member starting the excavation of Unit N in the southwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House. (View is to the west, northwest. August 31, 2006.)

Figure 6.12. (Below) A photograph showing CEI's field crew waterscreening beside Yucca House. (View is to the east. August 31, 2006).





Figure 6.13. (Left) A photograph showing Unit N in the southwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House excavated to 30 cm below the unit datum. (View is to the west, southwest. September 1, 2006.)

Figure 6.14. (Below) A drawing of Unit N, Plot Level 2, excavated in the north-western *cabinet* of Yucca House at Melrose Plantation.

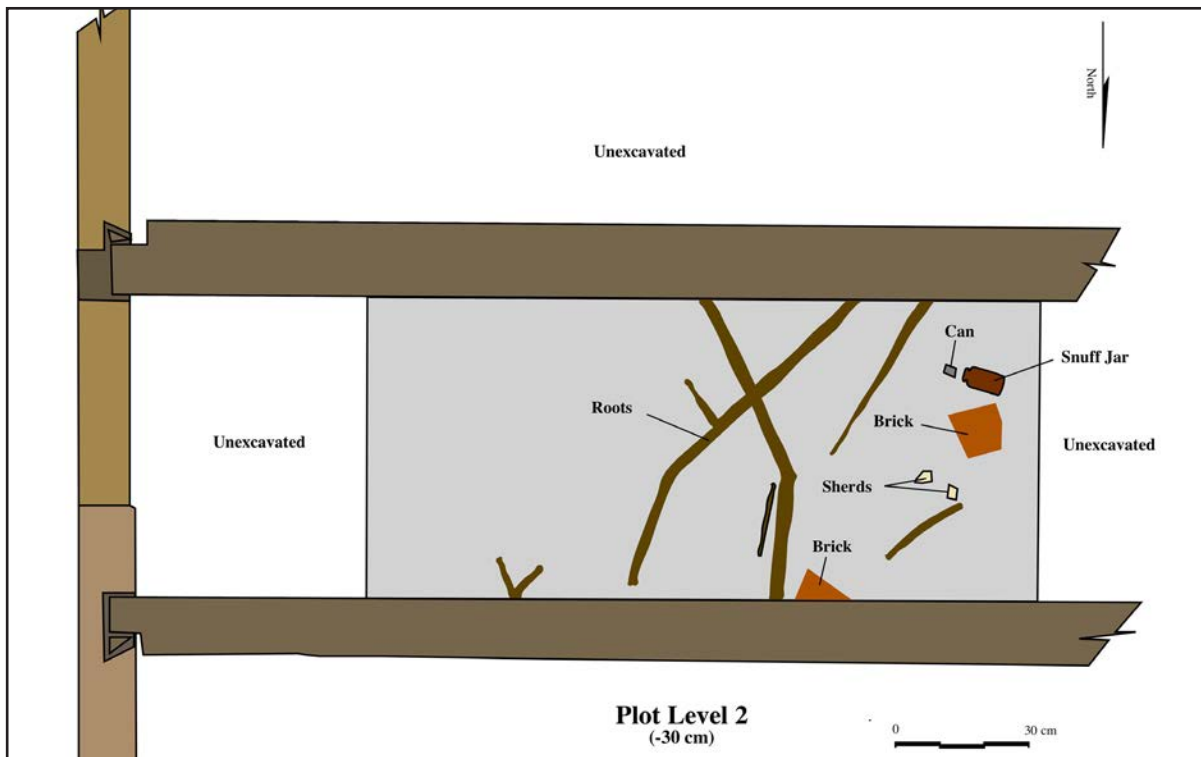




Figure 6.15. Selected artifacts recovered from Unit N during the 2006-07 excavations at Melrose Plantation (16NA591): a, amber, machine-made snuff bottle; b, clear, machine-made, wide-mouth bottle; c-d, cans; e, clear, machine-made toiletry bottle, f, clear, molded Sloan's N&B Liniment bottle; g, tobacco can.

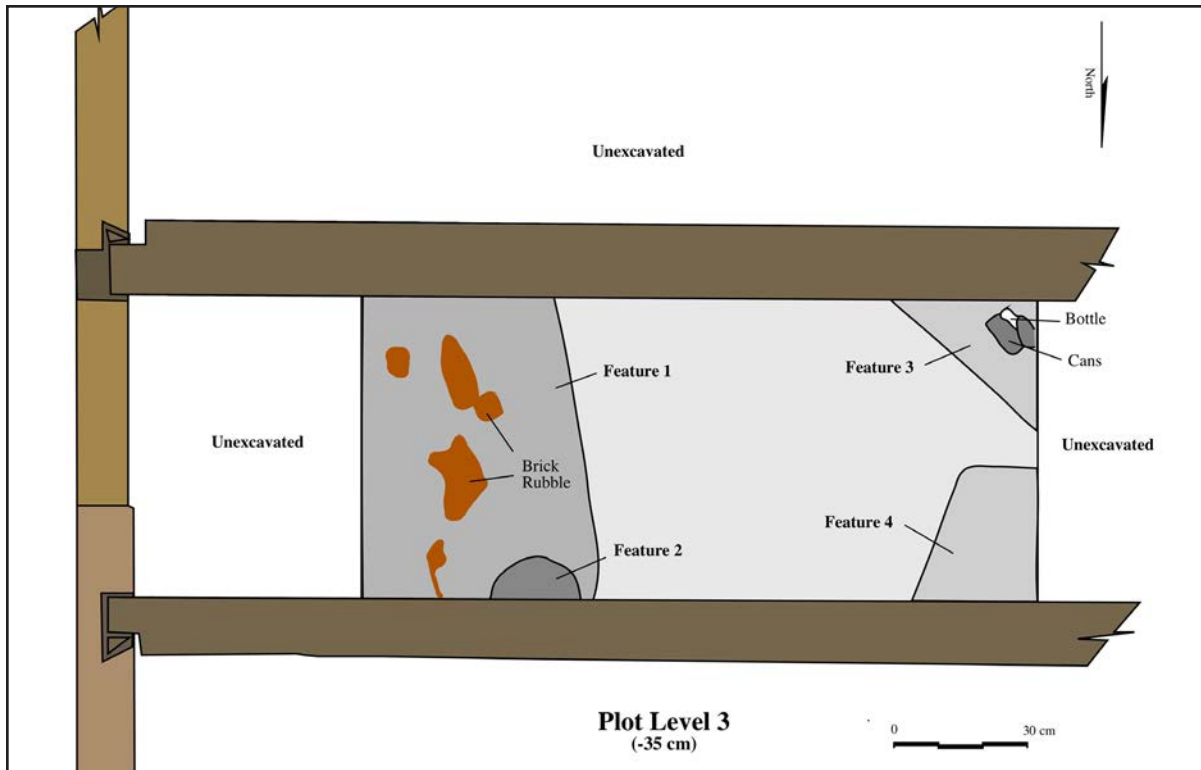


Figure 6.16. A drawing of Unit N, Plot Level 3, excavated in the northwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House at Melrose Plantation.

cans on its surface. The bottle (see Figure 6.15, f) was a complete panel bottle with a tooled lip. It had the embossed inscription “SLOAN’S N & B LINIMENT/ Dr. EARL S. SLOAN/BOSTON, MASS.” Fike (1987:137) documents advertisements for this medicine appearing in 1890 and 1921 drug catalogs. When completely excavated, Feature 3 extended down a maximum of 52 cm below the unit datum.

Among other items, the fill of Feature 3 contained numerous eggshell fragments, metal can fragments, one complete (see Figure 6.15, c) and two partial metal cans, one modern machine-cut nail, two wire nails, soft paste brick rubble, three pieces of unidentified rubber, and a spark plug. No ceramics were present.

Feature 3 produced two other complete, machine-made bottles, both made of clear glass. The first (see Figure 6.15, b) was a small, wide-mouth bottle that measured 3 3/4 inches high and 1 3/4 inches in maximum diameter with a 1 1/4-inch-wide mouth. Similar types of bottles were used to store a wide variety of products, including medicines, glues, shoe polish, perfumes, and condiments (Staski 1981). It had an impressed basal mark that is obscured, but it appears

to be a style used by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company between 1920 and 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239).

The second bottle from Feature 3 was rectangular in section and measured 2 1/2 inches wide, 1 1/2 inches deep, and 6 inches high (see Figure 6.15, e). It had a 3/4-inch-diameter neck with a corked closure. On each side of the bottle were four, shallow circular depressions evidently intended to facilitate grasping with the fingertips. Similar types of bottles were used to store liquors, patent medicines, extracts, toiletries, etc. The bottle bears the mark of the Owens Glass Company and evidently a mold number (i.e., 34). This mark was in use between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:393).

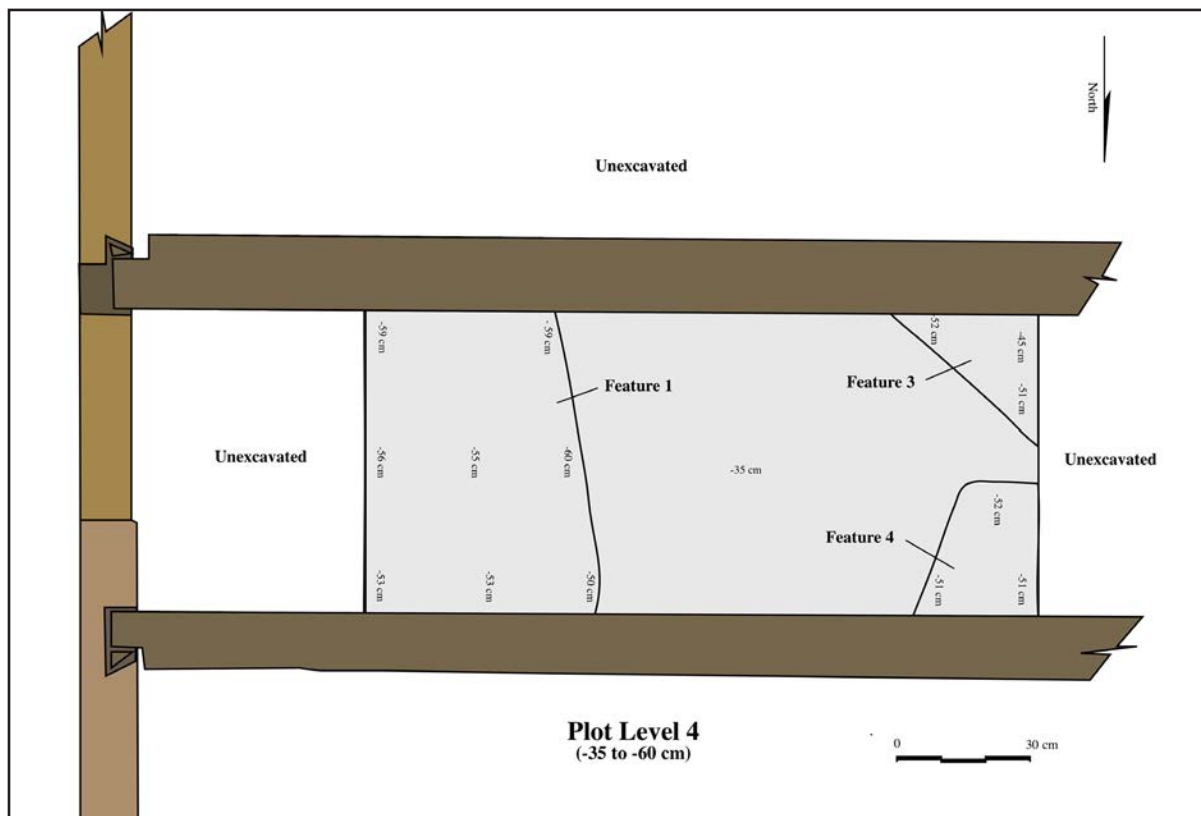
Feature 4 was in the northwestern corner of Unit N (see Figure 6.16). Its matrix was similar to the others and consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/3) silt containing some ash and charcoal. When its fill was removed, Feature 4 extended down a maximum of 52 cm below the unit datum (see Figures 6.17-6.19).

The fill of Feature 4 contained several pieces of charcoal, eight fragments of container glass (clear



Figure 6.17. (Left) A photograph showing Unit N in the southwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House completely excavated. (View is to the west, southwest. September 7, 2006.)

Figure 6.18. (Below) A drawing of Unit N, Plot Level 4, excavated in the northwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House at Melrose Plantation.



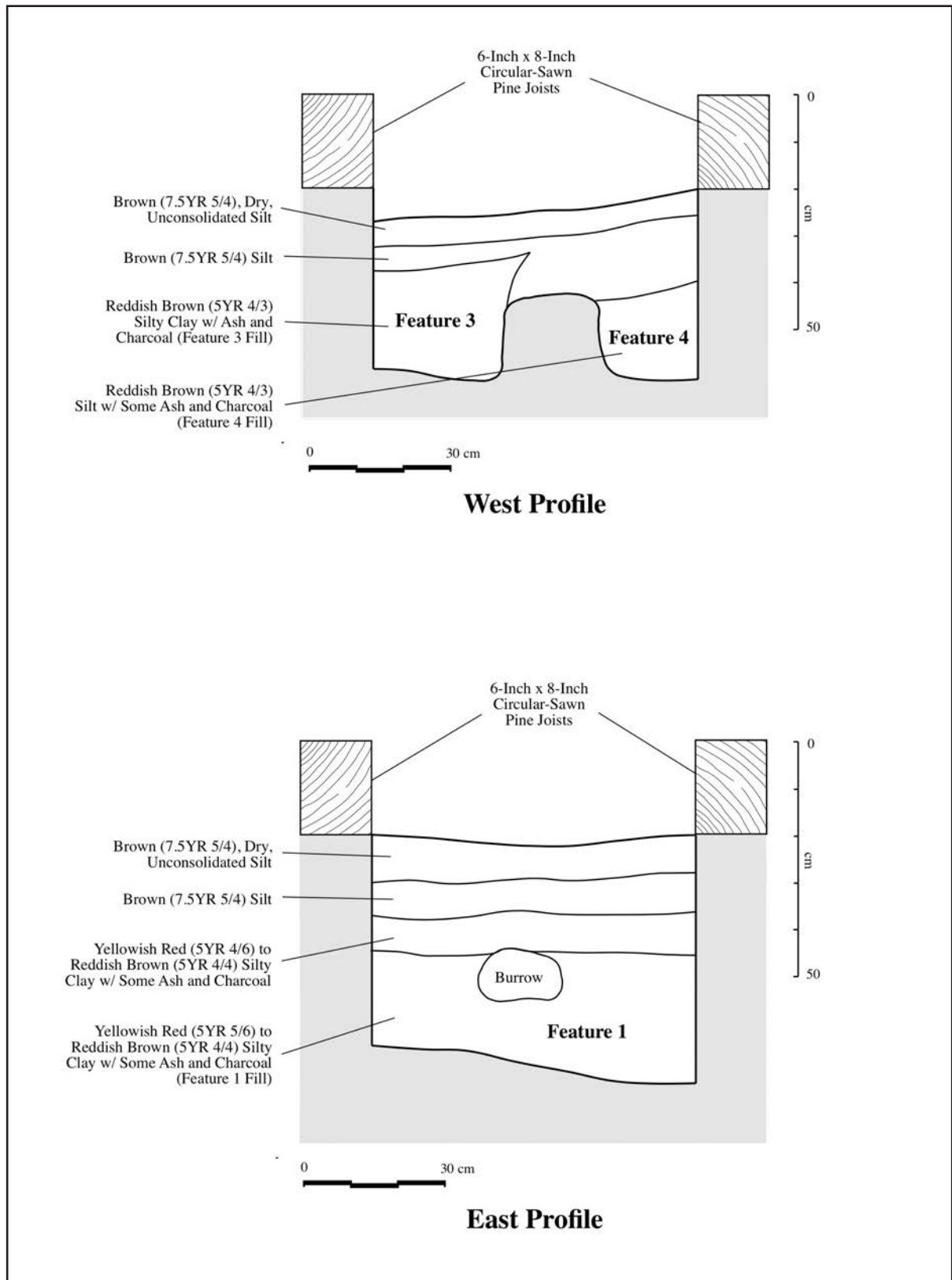


Figure 6.19. Selected wall profiles of Unit N excavated in the northwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House at Melrose Plantation.

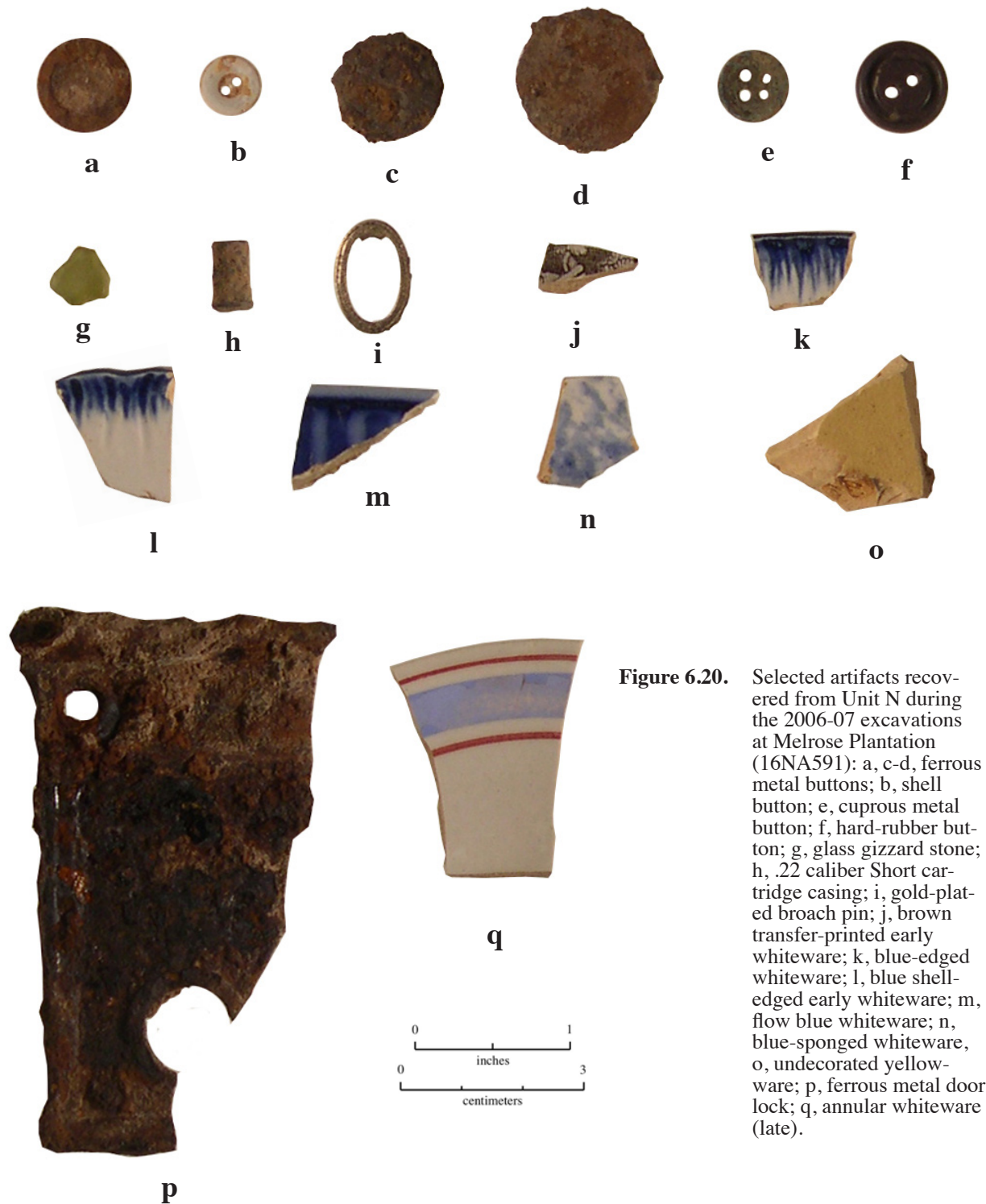


Figure 6.20. Selected artifacts recovered from Unit N during the 2006-07 excavations at Melrose Plantation (16NA591): a, c-d, ferrous metal buttons; b, shell button; e, cuprous metal button; f, hard-rubber button; g, glass gizzard stone; h, .22 caliber Short cartridge casing; i, gold-plated broach pin; j, brown transfer-printed early whiteware; k, blue-edged whiteware; l, blue shell-edged early whiteware; m, flow blue whiteware; n, blue-sponged whiteware; o, undecorated yellowware; p, ferrous metal door lock; q, annular whiteware (late).

and light olive), an eggshell fragment, a late annular whiteware sherd, a piece of undecorated yellowware, 52 pieces of bone, two fish scales, numerous metal can fragments, 29 nodules of lime, mortar, brick rubble, one cut nail, and two wire nails.

These features undoubtedly extended up higher in the excavation unit, but could not be delineated due to the extremely dry and powdery condition of the overlying soils. The excavation levels above 35 cm produced an assortment of architectural and domestic debris,

most of which appears to date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This included amber, clear, light olive, and aquamarine container glass representing various forms, such as molded bottles with tooled lips, panel bottles, machine-made snuff bottles, wine/liquor bottles, and stemmed ware. As noted above, there were several complete glass containers both in the excavation levels and features.

Excavation Unit N and some of its features produced numerous metal can fragments, in addition to several complete small cylindrical cans and a complete tobacco can, commonly referred to as a “pocket tin” (see Figure 6.15, g).

Ceramics were not well represented in Unit N or its features. Examples include sherds of Bristol- and Albany-slipped stoneware, a late annular whiteware (see Figure 6.20, q), brown transfer-printed early whiteware (see Figure 6.20, j), ivory-tinted whiteware, unglazed stoneware, blue-edged whiteware (see Figure 6.20, k), blue-sponged whiteware (see Figure 6.20, n), flow blue whiteware (Figure 6.20, m), undecorated whiteware, undecorated yellowware, and blue shell-edged early whiteware (Figure 6.20, l). Other items from Unit N included buttons (Figure 6.20, a-f), a glass gizzard stone (Figure 6.20, g), a .22-caliber cartridge casing (Figure 6.20, h), and a gold-plated broach pin (Figure 6.20, i).

The occurrence of early-nineteenth-century and late-nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifacts in the same excavation levels indicates a substantial degree of disturbance. One must remember that this excavation unit was placed in a location that would have been under a portion of the original structure of Yucca House. Architectural evidence discussed earlier in this report demonstrates that the rear *cabinets* were constructed at the same time as the core of the structure. These features could not, then, have been man made after that time, as implied by the number of relatively recent artifacts (i.e., can fragments and machine-made glass containers). Features 1, 3, and 4, therefore, appear to have been animal burrows, containing items that had been thrown under the house for simple disposal and fallen into the open cavities left by animals. In Chapter 5, it was pointed out that Cammie Henry was renovating Yucca House in 1934. One of the problems she faced was caused by skunks burrowing under the house.

Units N5014-5015 E4944

Since the systematic shovel testing did not reveal the presence of intact midden or subsurface features to the rear of either Yucca or African houses, it was

decided to place a second unit immediately adjacent to Unit G excavated in 2002. As noted previously, this unit encountered what was described as “an ash and trash filled midden” reportedly containing early-nineteenth-century artifacts (Handley et al. 2003:10). Unit N5015 E4944 (referencing the location of its southeastern corner on the site grid) was staked immediately west of the Unit G Location (see Figure 6.1).

The hand excavation of this unit was undertaken in 10-cm arbitrary levels with all of the soils water-screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Level 1 (0-10 cm) produced a relatively large artifact sample consisting of a mixture of architectural and occupational debris (Appendix D). This included some container glass, the only diagnostic fragment being a clear glass bottle neck with a tooled lip (Figure 6.21, p). The ceramics were dominated by undecorated whitewares but also included two sherds of early whiteware (annular [see Figure 6.21, bb] and brown transfer-printed). There was also a very small fragment of a blue-glazed coarse earthenware “rouge” or “galley” pot, probably dating between 1830 and 1850. Stonewares, semi-porcelains, and yellowwares were present in small frequencies.

An assortment of other items were also recovered from Level 1. Among those was an electrical fuse base, cuprous metal wire wrapped with electrical tape, buttons (see Figure 6.21, a-c, f), faunal remains, can fragments, wire fence staples, wire nails, modern machine cut nails, nail fragments, a piece of pecan shell, soft-paste brick rubble, and unmodified quartzite pebbles (see Appendix D). When the floor of the unit was cleaned at 10 cm below the modern ground surface, no archaeological features could be seen.

Level 2 (10-20 cm) was excavated in a similar fashion, and a similar assortment of artifacts was recovered. Again, the ceramics were dominated by undecorated whitewares. Yet there were a larger number of early-nineteenth-century types. These included early whitewares ($n=5$) represented by single examples of annular, blue shell-edged, brown transfer-printed, hand-painted floral polychrome, and undecorated wares. There were also four pieces of pearlware in this sample, which included three undecorated sherds and one fragment of a green shell-edged vessel. Later stonewares and yellowwares were also present (see Appendix D).

Other artifacts recovered from Level 2 included porcelain and bone buttons, 280 fragments of bone, can fragments, a sheetrock screw, two gastroliths or

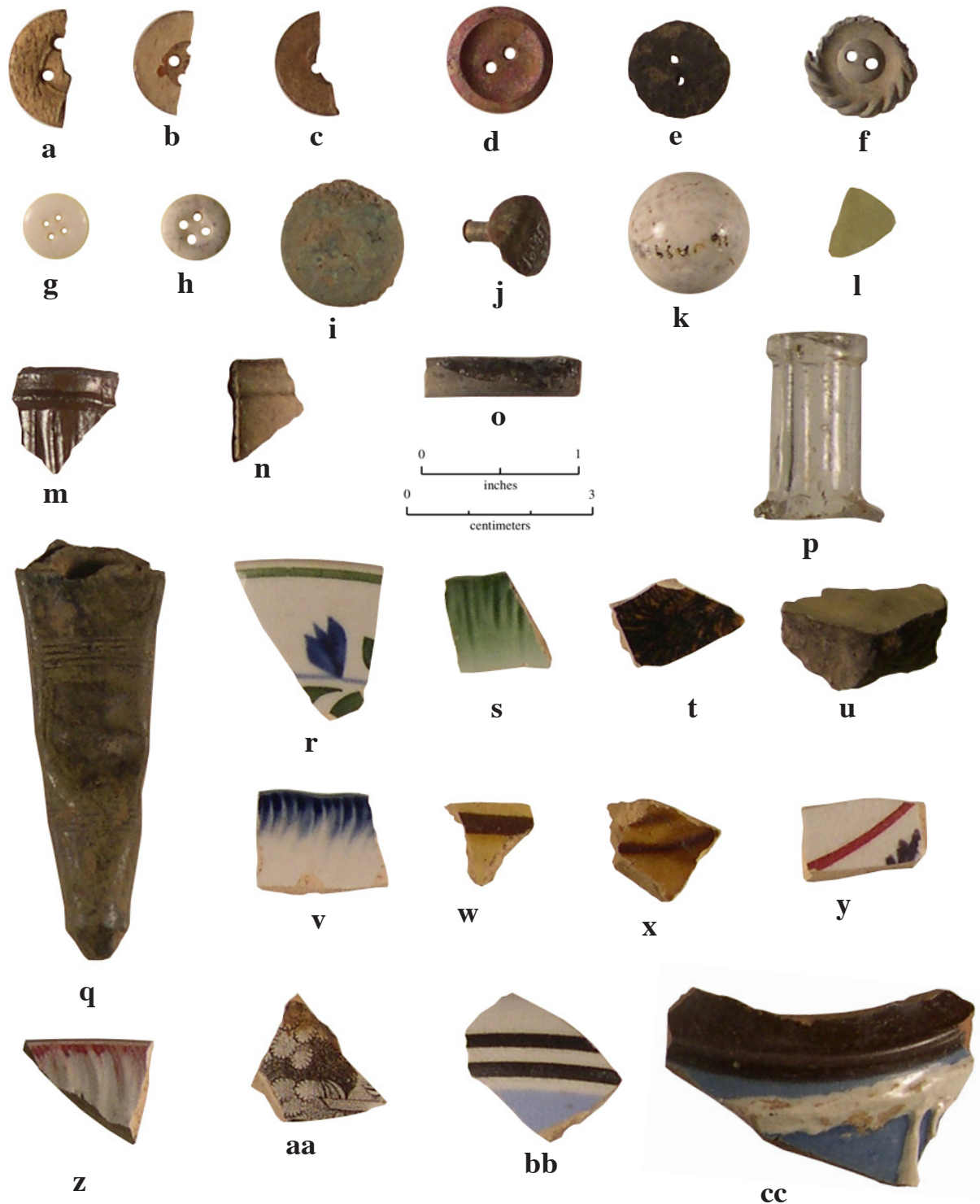


Figure 6.21. Selected artifacts recovered from Units N5014-5015 E4944: a, five-hole bone button; b-c, four-hole bone buttons; d, pink plastic button; e, burned hard rubber button; f, pewter button; g-h, porcelain buttons; i, cuprous metal U.S. General Service button; j, cuprous metal collar stud; k, stone marbler; l, glass gizzard stone; m-n, stub-stemmed clay pipe bowl fragments; o, kaolin pipe stem; p, tooled bottle neck; q, cuprous metal scabbard tip; r, hand-painted floral polychrome early whiteware; s, green shell-edged pearlware; t, annular early whiteware; u, yellow-glazed coarse earthenware; v, blue shell-edged early whiteware; w, annular yellowware; x, Rockingham-glazed yellowware; y, polychrome stamped whiteware; z, red-edged whiteware; aa, brown transfer-printed early whiteware; bb, annular early whiteware; cc, refined redware.

“gizzard stones,” flat glass, a kaolin pipe fragment, a stub-stemmed clay pipe fragment (see Figure 6.21, n), an early machine-headed cut nail, three hand-headed cut nails, 12 modern machine-cut nails, and 15 wire nails (see Appendix H). Even though there appeared to be some admixture of early and late artifacts, some degree of integrity in this level was indicated by the higher relative frequencies of early-nineteenth-century ceramics (i.e., pearlware and early whiteware) and early nail types (i.e., early machine-headed and hand-headed cut nails) in Level 2.

When the floor of this unit was cleaned at 20 cm, a mottled ashy deposit was observed occupying the southern 20 cm or so of the floor. The field technician digging the unit noted that most of the artifacts from Level 2 came from that part of the square. This ashy deposit was evidently a part of the feature previously recorded in adjoining Unit G as noted above.

Because the Scope of Work called for three excavation units to be dug, it was decided to expand Unit N5015 E4944 to the south to expose more of the ashy feature and to also investigate what might possibly be under the brickwork of the *loggia*. Unit N5014 E4944 was, in fact, only 91 cm (north-south) by 100 cm (east-west), as the brick patio prevented it from being a full 1 m long.

Unit N5014 E4944 was also excavated by hand in 10-cm arbitrary levels, again with all of the soils being waterscreened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Level 1 (0-10 cm), as would be expected, produced a similar assortment of architectural and domestic refuse. This sample included container glass, bone fragments, pieces of metal cans, lamp glass, soft-paste brick rubble, and unmodified quartzite pebbles (see Appendix D). The ceramics were dominated by whitewares and included undecorated, red-stenciled, red-edged (see Figure 6.21, z), sponged, and dark blue-glazed examples. There was also one shed of undecorated pearlware and a piece of unglazed stoneware in the collection. The nails in this sample were largely wire nails ($n=92$), with an additional three being recognized as modern machine-cut forms. No features were observed in the floor of Unit N5014 E4944. A 3/4-inch diameter p.v.c. water pipe ran through the approximate center of the square.

Level 2 (10-20 cm) produced a similar assortment of artifacts. Here again, the ceramics were dominated by undecorated whitewares; however, there were four early-nineteenth-century sherds, which included single examples of a yellow-glazed coarse earthen-

ware, blue transfer-printed early whiteware, brown transfer-printed early whiteware, and blue-glazed (undetermined decoration) pearlware. Other artifacts from Level 2 included numerous metal can fragments, a porcelain gizzard stone, two stub-stemmed clay pipe fragments, container glass, a wire fence staple, a wood screw, soft-paste brick rubble, and unmodified quartzite pebbles.

At a depth of 20 cm below the modern ground surface, the floors of both Units N5014 and N5015 E4944 were cleaned (Figures 6.22-6.23). This revealed three distinct zones of soil, primarily in Unit N5014 E4944, that appeared to run parallel to the outer wall line of Yucca House. The soils occupying most of Unit N5015 E4944 were undisturbed Red River natural levee deposits that consisted of a red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy silt with minor weak red (2.5YR 4/2) sandy silt mottling and occasional charcoal flecks. There was a sharp break between this zone and the next, which consisted of a red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy silt with minor weak red (2.5YR 4/2) sandy silt mottling, ash and occasional charcoal flecks. This zone averaged 42 cm wide (north-south). Immediately south of this was a dark linear stain that averaged 40 cm wide (north-south). It was a dark reddish gray (2.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with moderate weak red (2.5YR 4/2) and Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt mottling, some ash, and occasional charcoal flecks. Immediately adjacent to the rear patio of Yucca house was another deposit of brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy silt with minor red (2.5YR 4/6) clay mottling, and some charcoal. Remnants of a wooden stake were found immediately adjacent to the brick patio; it was probably used to support the form for pouring the concrete slab under the brickwork.

The ashy character of the two central zones suggested these were a part of the feature previously encountered in Unit G. As such, these two were treated as a single entity and removed as one unit from both of the two excavation units (Figures 6.24-6.26). Feature 1 only extended down an additional 10 cm and appeared in profile as a shallow depression measuring 85 cm wide. It was linear in nature and corresponded to the outer roof line of Yucca house, suggesting it represented the drip line of the structure.

The fill of Feature 1 produced several whiteware sherds, including 5 undecorated and single examples of blue-edged and polychrome stenciled. However, there was an equal number of early-nineteenth-century ceramics that included black transfer-printed early whiteware, brown transfer-printed early whiteware (see Figure 6.21, aa), hand-painted floral poly-



Figure 6.22. A photograph showing Units N5014-N5015 E4944 excavated to 20 cm below the unit datum. (View is to the east, southeast. September 7, 2006.)

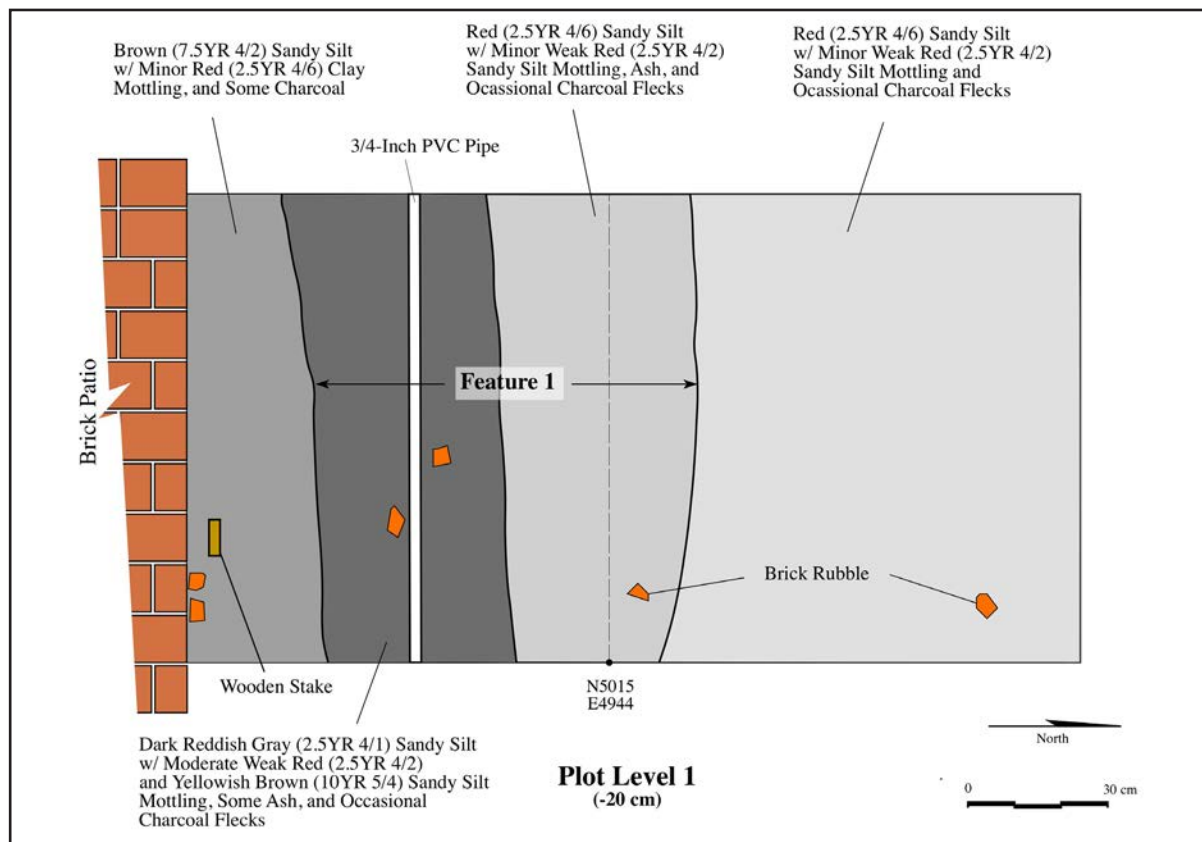


Figure 6.23. A drawing of Units N5014-N5015 E4944, Plot Level 1, excavated outside of the *loggia* of Yucca House at Melrose Plantation.



Figure 6.24. (Left) A photograph showing Units N5014-N5015 E4944 completely excavated. (View is to the south. September 7, 2006.)

Figure 6.25. (Below) A photograph showing Units N5014-N5015 E4944 completely excavated. (View is to the southwest. September 7, 2006.)



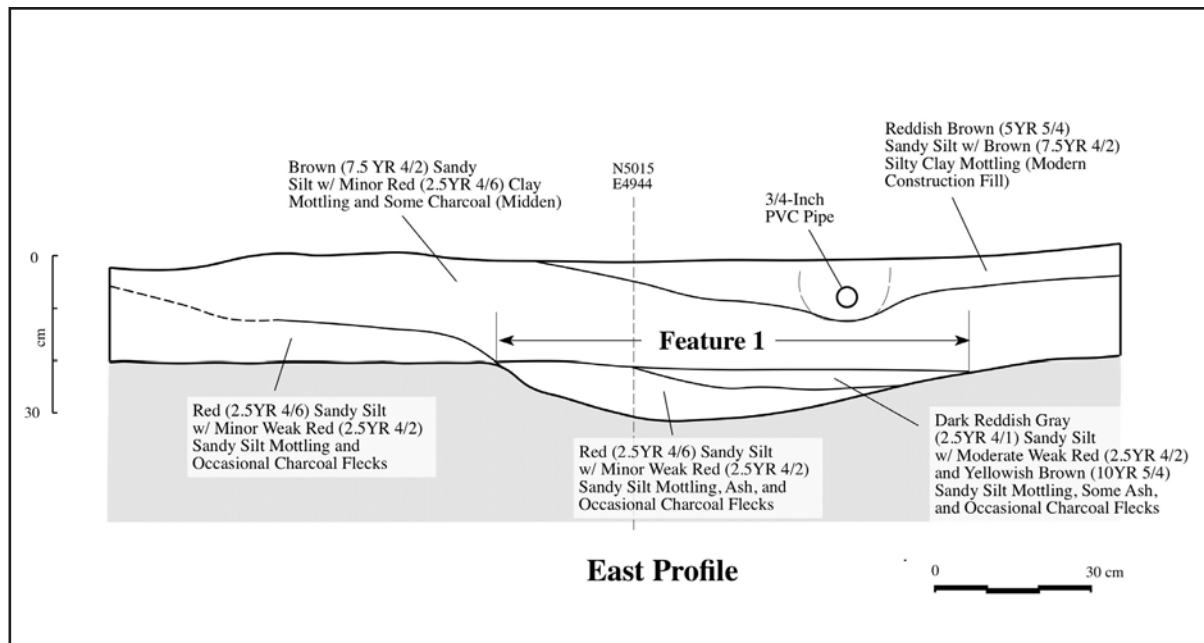


Figure 6.26. Eastern wall profile of Units N5014-N5015 E4944 excavated outside of the *loggia* of Yucca House at Melrose Plantation.

chrome early whiteware, purple transfer-printed early whiteware, green shell-edged pearlware, undecorated pearlware, and refined redware (see Figure 6.21, cc), each represented by single occurrences. Other artifacts recovered from Feature 1 included numerous pieces of charcoal, metal can fragments, flat glass, a harmonica frame, a kaolin pipe fragment (see Figure 6.21, o), and nails (cut, modern machine-cut, wire, square, and unidentified). Interestingly, four pieces of burned *bousillage* were also recovered. Since there is no architectural or historical data to suggest that Yucca House was ever damaged by fire, it is probable that the *bousillage* was from a former fireplace.

It appears that Feature 1, the drip line, had been filled with surrounding midden and ash, the latter probably resulting from repeated cleanings of the fireplace in the dwelling. Its upper levels had been obscured by midden that had accumulated immediately to the rear of the structure and which still was preserved under the brick paving of the *loggia*. The midden probably developed by centuries of sweeping the floors while cleaning the interior of the house. The unit wall profiles and shovel test data indicated that this midden deposit did not extend north of the N5016 line.

Monitoring

The initial fieldwork during the 2006-07 excavations was completed on September 6, 2006. Extensive

systematic shovel testing and deep auger borings conducted around Yucca and African houses indicated that there was a low probability of archaeological features or intact deposits existing in those areas slated for dirt removal. However, it was not until April of 2007 that the actual dirt work commenced. Inclement weather delayed earth moving until April 12. The contractor used a rubber tire backhoe, a tractor with front and back blades, and a track-mounted mini excavator (Figures 6.27-6.32). Initially, standing vegetation (primarily banana plants) was removed from the areas to be graded. The grading did not entail a significant amount of dirt removal, the greatest being 20 to 30 cm immediately adjacent to the rear and sides of Yucca House; enough dirt was removed to expose the sills of the house. The entire project was done in a single day and monitored throughout by the author.

No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the dirt removal. However, a small collection of scattered artifacts was recovered from the stripped areas (Appendix E). The collection included several complete or nearly complete glass containers. One of those (Figure 6.33, d) was a partial clear glass medicine bottle. It measured 1 1/4 inches in diameter. It lacked most of its neck and all of the lip; however, it was greater than 4 1/2 inches tall. Embossed on its side was "DR. HARTER'S SOOTHING DROPS." The product was produced



Figure 6.27. A photograph showing mechanical earth removal adjacent to the southwestern *cabinet* of Yucca House. (View is to the southeast. April 12, 2007.)



Figure 6.28. A photograph showing the extent of mechanical earth removal adjacent to the western and northern sides of Yucca House. (View is to the southeast. April 12, 2007.)



Figure 6.29. A photograph showing the extent of mechanical earth removal adjacent to the western and northern sides of Yucca House. (View is to the northeast. April 12, 2007.)



Figure 6.30. A photograph showing the extent of mechanical earth removal adjacent to the eastern side of Yucca House. (View is to the southeast. April 12, 2007.)



Figure 6.31. A photograph showing mechanical earth removal adjacent to the western side of African House. (View is to the southeast. April 12, 2007.)



Figure 6.32. A photograph showing the extent of mechanical earth removal adjacent to the eastern side of Yucca House. (View is to the southeast. April 12, 2007.)



Figure 6.33. Selected artifacts recovered during construction monitoring around Yucca and African houses during the 2006-07 excavations at Melrose Plantation (16NA591): a, clear, machine-made panel bottle with Illinois Glass Co. mark; b-c, clear, machine-made 1 1/2-ounce shoe polish bottles; d, molded Dr. Harter's Soothing Drops medicine bottle; e, clear, machine-made olive/preserve bottle with Hazel-Atlas mark; g, unglazed, 11-inch-diameter stoneware jar fragment.



Figure 6.34. Selected artifacts recovered during construction monitoring around Yucca and African houses during the 2006-07 excavations at Melrose Plantation (16NA591): annular whiteware (late); b-c, hand-painted floral polychrome early whiteware; d, annular early whiteware; e, i, annular whiteware; f, blue-edged whiteware; g, annular yellowware; h, green shell-edged pearlware; j, blue transfer-printed early whiteware; k, purple transfer-printed early whiteware; l, undecorated whiteware with printed U.S. Pottery Co. mark.

ca. 1873-1916 (Fike 1987:165) and was commonly used to treat colic and for teething infants (Cannon, n.d.).

Another clear, machine-made bottle was similar to an olive or preserve bottle (see Figure 6.33, e). It had a screw closure and measured 1 5/8 inches in diameter and 5 7/8 inches tall. It had the mark of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, the style of mark in use between 1920 and 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239).

There was also another clear, machine-made jar (see Figure 6.33, f) that measured 1 7/8 inches in diameter and 2 1/2 inches tall. It had no maker's mark, but bore the embossed side inscription "TRADE MARK/VASELINE/CHESEBROUGH/NEW YORK."

Two, identical clear octagonal machine-made bottles had screw closures (see Figure 6.33, b-c). One retained its metal cap. Residual traces of black shoe polish remained in each. Neither had maker's marks, but both had pattern marks with notations that each contained 1 1/2 fluid ounces. Each measured 1 3/4 inches wide, 1 3/16 inches thick, and 3 3/8 inches tall.

The final bottle in this collection was a clear, machine-made panel bottle with a corked closure (see Figure 6.33, a). It had the basal mark of the Illinois Glass Company, a style of mark use between 1916 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:264).

The artifact sample also contained one piece of green shell-edged pearlware (Figure 6.34, h). Early whiteware was represented by five sherds and included annular (see Figure 6.34, d), blue transfer-printed (see Figure 6.34, j), hand-painted floral polychrome (see Figure 6.34, b-c), and purple transfer-printed (see Figure 6.34, k) decorations. Undecorated whiteware ($n=24$) was, by far, the most common ceramic type in the collection. Decorated whitewares were limited to three with annular designs (see Figure 6.34, a, i) and one with a blue-edged rim treatment (see Figure 6.34, f). Several sherds of stoneware (see Figure 6.33, g) were also present and relate to the late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century occupation of the site. One of the undecorated whiteware sherds (see Figure 6.34, l) had a printed brown mark of the U.S. Pottery Company of Wellsville, USA. That mark was in use between 1899 and ca. 1920 (Gates and Omerod 1982:299).

SYNTHESIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The 2006-07 investigations at Melrose Plantation (16NA591) were primarily focused on determining whether the proposed drainage improvements would impact significant archaeological deposits adjacent to Yucca and African houses. Systematic shovel testing and the hand excavation of three test units indicated that there was a very low probability of archaeological features existing in those areas. This was verified while monitoring the limited amount of mechanical earth removal implemented to facilitate better drainage around these two historic buildings.

These investigations also provided additional architectural and archaeological data to address certain questions concerning these two structures, foremost being their ages and functions. Since the archaeological investigations primarily focused on the area around Yucca House, the data are better suited to provide more information regarding that building. Still, some facts were obtained regarding African House, which may prove useful in better understanding the structure and developing research questions for future investigators.

Yucca House

As noted previously, the age of Yucca House has not been satisfactorily determined. Some local traditions place its beginnings as early as the 1750s and attribute its construction to Marie Thérèse *dit* Coincoin. Others, basing their arguments on architectural style, suggest the building was built in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Data from previous archaeological investigations at the site place its construction closer to 1820 (Morely 2004; McDonald et al. 2006).

The current investigations support the interpretations that Yucca House was constructed in the early nineteenth century. The archaeological data, primarily the ceramics, have extremely low occurrences of possible eighteenth-century vessel fragments. Completely absent were tin-enameled and other lead-glazed wares characteristic of that period. Only one tin-enameled sherd was recovered, that being a very small rim fragment from a dark blue-glazed “rouge” or “galley” pot. These types of vessels were in common use in Louisiana well into the 1850s (Castille et al 1986).

Only three other coarse earthenware sherds were obtained from a total ceramic sample of 353. Two of those were yellow-glazed storage jar fragments. These types of vessels were also in use in Louisiana until the 1850s. Also, there is a distinct possibility they were, in fact, derived from vessels brought into the site by Cammie Henry during her restorations between 1920 and 1940, many of which can be seen in the historic photographs included in Chapter 5. The final sherd in this category is a piece of fleck lead-glazed coarse earthenware that could date to the early nineteenth century (Yakubik 1990).

Also supporting the early-nineteenth-century interpretation is the complete absence of classic creamware in the present sample. Only one creamware sherd was recovered. It has an annular decoration, which can date as late as the 1820s (South 1972).

Pearlware, most commonly found in contexts dating between 1810 and the early 1830s (Loftstrom 1976), was also a minor type in the collections, rep-

resented by only 10 vessel fragments. Although these could be associated with the initial construction and occupation of Yucca House, it seems more probable that they were from curated vessels associated with an ceramic assemblage dominated by early whitewares. This latter ceramic type became popular in the early 1830s and continued in common use until around 1850 (Loftstrom 1976).

Other researchers have attempted to use nail types to determine the age of Yucca House and have employed an analytical system developed by Edwards and Wells (1993). In the present analysis, a typology used by Nelson (1968) was used. A total of 1,229 nails were recovered during the 2006-07 investigations. Of those, 426 were in very poor condition and could not be identified even in regard to general type. Another 162 were square in section, but could not be sorted into the gross categories of either cut or wrought. Of the identifiable types, wire nails ($n=415$) dominated the assemblage, attesting to the continued occupancy and restorations of the building in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. There were no wrought nails in the sample, this type typically considered to be one of the earliest forms in use in Louisiana and elsewhere in the United States. There were only three examples of hand-headed cut nails. Nelson (1968) maintains that this type was first produced in the 1790s and continued in use until the middle 1820s. Early machine-headed cut nails, dating ca. 1815 to the late 1830s, were represented by three examples. Modern machine-cut nails, first appearing in the late 1830s, were represented by 75 examples. A sample of 23 modern machine-cut nails was immersed in muriatic acid to reveal that the iron fibers ran parallel to the shanks. This indicated most of these nails were post 1840 forms (Nelson 1968).

Others (Morely 2004; McDonald et al, n.d.) have also attempted to use flat (window) glass thickness analysis to assess the age of this historic structure. The limitations of this procedure have been discussed previously in this report. One consideration of particular importance is the fact that rural French Creole houses built in Louisiana during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries seldom had glazed windows. Still, this technique is useful in determining the general dates and numbers of successive renovations.

In the present samples, there were a total of 342 pieces of flat glass, most recovered from Units N5014-5015E4944. Of that total, 246 fragments (72 percent) fell into thickness categories that were beyond the range of this dating technique (Table 7.1). The fre-

quencies in the various thickness categories are fairly uniform between ca. 1840 and ca. 1891, showing no apparent major construction or remodeling events. It is somewhat interesting to note that the earliest date category represented in this sample is ca. 1830, which supports the date of construction suggested by the ceramics in this collection. Most of the flat glass from the 2006-07 investigations is modern. By extending the mean dates beyond effective range of this procedure, it can be seen that the greatest frequencies fall into a thickness category with a projected mean date of ca. 1932, corresponding with the renovations of Yucca House in the 1930s.

The architecture of the building also argues for a nineteenth-century date of construction. Foremost is the symmetry of the floor plan having two equal sized rooms adjoining one another with identical smaller rooms on each end of the building's core and two identical *cabinets*. Symmetry is also reflected in the placement of the original doors and windows. Symmetry is not a defining element of eighteenth-century French vernacular architecture in Louisiana but is thought to be the result of Anglo-American influences in the early nineteenth century. Additionally, the structure is much larger than most eighteenth-century Acadian houses built along the Mississippi River during the eighteenth century. Measurements of 128 houses built between 1771 and 1804 (Marchand 1943) indicated that they ranged from 200-1,435 square feet with an average of 400 square feet (Hunter et al. 2008:Table 105). Colonial houses in the vicinity of Natchitoches appear to have been of comparable size, averaging around 500 square feet (Wells 1973:Table 7). The core of Yucca House contains some 1,725 square feet of living area. When the *cabinets*, which are now known to be a part of the initial construction of the house, are included, the living area is increased to 2,011 square feet.

It is unfortunate that there are so few surviving historical documents related to the early history of the property. Without them, it is very difficult to determine a more precise date of construction for Yucca House. The archaeological and architectural data overwhelmingly point to an early-nineteenth-century date. The present sample of ceramics, flat glass, and nails indicates a date closer to ca. 1830, which is nearly a decade later than other archaeologists have argued.

Detailed records research in the Natchitoches Parish Courthouse pertaining to the land ownership history for Melrose was beyond the scope of the present investigations. However, notations of various proper-

Table 7.1. Mean Thickness and Associated Date Ranges for the Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Investigations at Melrose Plantation (after Orser 1983).

Thickness	Mean Date	No.
<.649	—	—
.650-.849	1819.16	—
.850-1.049	1830.49	3
1.050-1.249	1840.44	16
1.250-1.449	1850.45	19
1.450-1.649	1860.5	13
1.650-1.849	1870.61	17
1.850-2.049	1881.78	13
2.050-2.249	1891.0	15
2.250-2.449	1901.28	5
2.450-2.649	1911.62	9
2.650-2.849	1922.02	17
2.850-3.049	1932.42	95
3.50-3.249	1942.88	74
3.250-3.449	1953.38	43
3.450-3.649	1963.94	3
		342

Entries in red are beyond the dateable range of this procedure.

ty acquisitions with conveyance record citations were located in the Joe Henry Collection at the Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches. These notes record that on October 12, 1830, Louis Metoyer received a patent for the property currently known as Melrose (Folder 1, Joe Henry Collection, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Eugene P. Watson Library, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches [hereafter cited as “Joe Henry Collection”]). A land patent is only a legal recognition from the United States Government of an individual’s title to the property and does not reflect the actual date of acquisition or settlement. It does, however, remove any question concerning that individual’s legal right to own that property. It is conceivable that Metoyer built this substantial residence only after insuring that no one could question his ownership, especially since his claim had been disputed by Sylverter Bossier (see Chapter 3).

One must also consider the information contained in the U.S. Census documents for the years between 1810 and 1830. In 1810 and 1820, there were only

four individuals—all free persons of color—residing in Louis Metoyer’s household. By 1830, the number had increased to 12. This would have necessitated a much larger structure to accommodate a three-fold increase in household size.

If these interpretations are correct, they raise additional questions concerning the construction date of the main house. Over the years, it has been maintained that the main house was built in 1833. However, the basis for that date is unknown to the present author. An affidavit sworn by the grandson of Henry Hertzog in 1974 maintained that the big house at Melrose was built by Henry Hertzog and his brother, Hypolite Hertzog. The Hertzogs acquired the plantation in 1847 as a result of a sheriff’s sale “to satisfy creditors of Theophile Louis Metoyer” (Folder 1, Joe Henry Collection). If the Hertzog brothers were responsible for the construction of the main house, it could not date prior to 1847.

Yucca House served as a residence for various artisans visiting Melrose during the first half of the

twentieth century. It once was the home of Israel Suduth, a former slave on the plantation, and it is said that the building had been used as a slave hospital for the plantation after the main house was built. There does not seem to be much question, at least in the present writer's mind, that the building now referred to as Yucca House served as the primary residence on the property until the main house was built. It was a fairly large residence in terms of eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century French vernacular architecture. It had two main rooms of equal size arranged side by side to form the center of the core. Each had adjoining smaller rooms on opposite ends of the building. Each pair of larger and smaller rooms shared a fireplace. Two identical *cabinets* flanked the smaller rooms on each end of the house. Although door and window placements were symmetrically arranged, there were no interior doorways. Access to a room could only be made from the front or rear galleries, a common element of early Louisiana French architecture.

Early-twentieth-century photographs show cast iron kettles and hangers in the fireplaces in Yucca House (see Figures 5.9, 5.15-5.16). This suggests that cooking, even during the early nineteenth century, was done indoors and not in a detached kitchen. No evidence of an outside kitchen was observed during the 2006-07 investigations, particularly when the area behind the house was mechanically stripped. Another argument in support of cooking inside the house is found in the fact that the only midden accumulation recorded in this portion of the site was directly outside the rear of the house and was, for the most part, encompassed by the rear gallery or *loggia*. The midden not only contained architectural and domestic debris, but abundant animal bone, eggshell, and fish scales, evidently swept out of the rear doorways of the house.

The presence of empty dovetailed mortises in the main sills adjacent to each fireplace location indicates that both had been enlarged at least on one occasion. Historic photographs indicate that the hearths and chimneys were made of brick. During the 2006-07 investigations, several fragments of fired *bousillage* were recovered from Units N5014-5015 E4944. There is no historical record or architectural evidence within the house to suggest that the structure ever caught fire. It, therefore, seems more likely that the *bousillage* was derived from the original hearths and chimneys at Yucca House that were latter replaced by ones made of masonry. In her study of eighteenth-century domestic buildings in the vicinity of Natchitoches, Carolyn Wells (1973:32) observed that most of the chimneys had been made of *bousillage*.

As noted several times previously, Yucca House was constructed using heavy timber framing connected by mortise-and-tenon joinery. Several of its original hewn sills remain. Although many sections of sills have been replaced, remaining portions show little indication of deterioration on the undersides. This demonstrates that the sills were not originally placed directly on the ground but supported just above ground level by blocks or pads of sandstone. This is somewhat unusual in regard to contemporary French vernacular architecture along the lower Mississippi River where the sills are typically raised a foot or more above ground level on wooden or, now, brick piers. At Yucca House, the sandstone blocks were insufficient in number or size to prevent the house from settling, which led to further deterioration of the sills and floor joists. The house obviously settled, because none of the shovel or auger test showed any indication of Red River flood deposits around the structure. It is not known why the house was constructed in this manner and if this was typical of other contemporary houses built in the Cane River area. A photograph of the Roque House in Natchitoches Parish (another post-on-sill timber frame structure) (Poesch and Bacot 1997:29, Figure 33) shows a similar treatment where the sills are supported just above ground.

Tradition also holds that Yucca House was used as a slave hospital after the main house was built. As far as known, there are no historical documents to support this function. Nothing was recovered during the 2006-07 investigations at Melrose to support this, with the possible exception of a small fragment of a medicine vial having a tooled lip. This, however, could be a part of the domestic assemblage related to a purely residential occupation of the structure through time.

Although there have been numerous renovations and restorations of the building throughout the twentieth century, most have not significantly modified the original floor plan of the house. Doorways and windows have been added and shutters and doors replaced. The building has had several wooden shingle roofs, and the floors of the front gallery and *loggia* have been replaced with various materials. Substantial animal burrowing, probably by skunks, has resulted in extensive disturbance beneath the house, at least in regard to the archaeological remains beneath it. However, intact midden deposits remain beneath the *loggia* on the rear of the house.

African House

The so-called "African House" derives its name from its appearance, which some believe resembles

native houses with steep-pitched thatched roofs built in some parts of Africa. In 2002, Louisiana State University professor emeritus Dr. Jay Edwards (2002:66) noted “nothing about this building can be directly related to African tradition. The builders of Africa House employed no customary African methods or design principles, but rather those of France. It was built by craftsmen at least indirectly familiar with French farmhouse forms and construction technology.” Edwards gives no data in support of his claim, but merely presents a drawing of a house in la Chapelle-Naude, France, that has a steep-pitched hipped roof, the perimeter of which is supported not by posts, but rather by diagonal wooden braces running between the upper sections of the outer wall to the outer edge of the roof (Edwards 2002:Figure 44).

Like Yucca House, little is known about Africa House’s date of construction, the identity of its builder, and its original use. Age estimates, unsupported by documentary, architectural, or archaeological evidence, range between the 1750s and the early 1800s. It was certainly not intended to be a residence, as it lacks a fireplace. Barred windows have led some to promote a local tradition that African House was used by Marie Thérèse to incarcerate rebellious or unruly slaves. These individuals have overlooked the fact that Yucca House also has barred windows.

The lower story of African House is made of molded brick. Historic photographs reproduced in Chapter 5 show two doorways entering the lower story on its southern face, which remain to this day. For years, it has been thought that the lower floor had only one room; however, remains of a central brick wall were unearthed during the most recent restorations in 1980 (see Chapter 5). The brick walls of the lower story appear to have been constructed without spread footings, which allowed the building to settle through time. The lack of these footings seems to reflect a low level of experience for the builder, especially considering the weight of the hewn log structure that it supports. As noted previously in Chapter 6, the bricks in African House are exactly the same size as those found in the main house, suggesting that the two are possibly contemporaneous. If that assessment is correct, then the lower story might date as late as ca. 1847 and could be related to the Hertzog ownership of the property. If Edwards (2002) was correct in his assessment that African House was built by individuals knowledgeable of French farmhouses, it is even more plausible that it was built by the Hertzogs, and not the Metoyers. It must be remembered that the Hertzogs father, Jean François Hertzog, was a native of Bar-

sac, France, and lived in the Natchitoches area from at least 1809 (the date of his marriage to Marie Anne Desirée Prudhomme) until he died in 1842. Also, Hypolite Hertzog’s father-in-law, Mathurine Giron, who lived with him at least until 1870, was also a native of France. These two men would have had first-hand knowledge of how French farm buildings appeared and were constructed.

The upper story of African House comprises a single pen made of tightly fitting, hewn cypress timbers with dovetailed joinery. There is one opening on the south wall, which is much smaller than an average door. Photographs taken in the early 1900s show a ladder attached to the south wall that allowed access from ground level into this loft (see Figures 5.50-5.51). One of the images (see Figure 5.51) shows a man with two mules in front of the structure and a basket full of unshucked corn probably used as livestock feed. It seems probable that the building then served as a stable with the loft used to store corn, hay, or other feed, a function for which it was possibly originally intended.

The use of this building as a barn seems probable, even considering its rather unique appearance. However, it might not be radically different from other late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century barns built in traditionally French-speaking areas of Louisiana. Although a much larger structure, the barn at Homeplace Plantation in St. Charles Parish had a massive hipped roof that extended well beyond the outer wall line of the building (Figures 7.1-7.2). On three sides of the building beneath the 10’ 8” wide overhang were animal stalls and a small enclosed area similar to the one shown in some of the earliest historic photographs of African House presented in Chapter 5 (see Figures 5.50, 5.53).

In comparing the Homeplace barn and African House, it must be conceded that they were built with different types of materials; however, the general building concepts (based in a French building tradition) were the same. It is possible that the builders of African House were simply utilizing whatever was available to provide a structure to quarter livestock and store feed while employing the wide roof overhang for various purposes. If this is correct, it seems likely that the upper story was made from a pre-existing timber structure that was brought on site and elevated on masonry walls.

A test unit was not excavated in the vicinity of African House, because none of the shovel tests in that

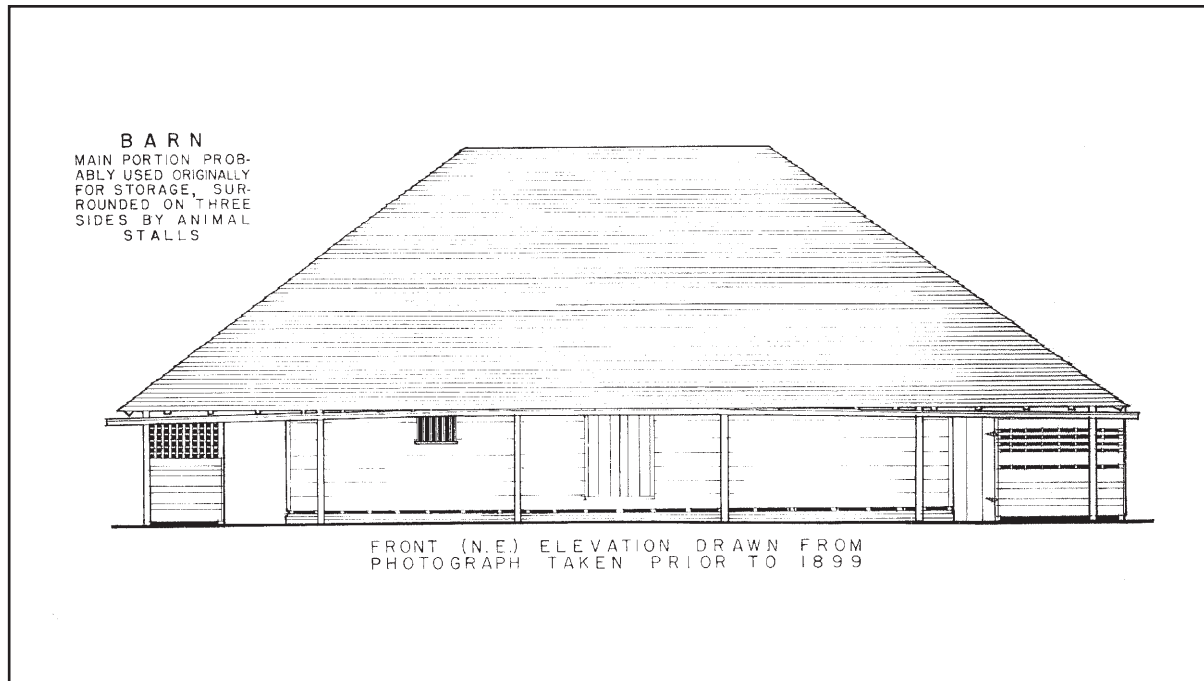


Figure 7.1. Front elevation of the Homeplace Plantation barn, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana (Historic American Buildings Survey, LA-155, Sheet 10).

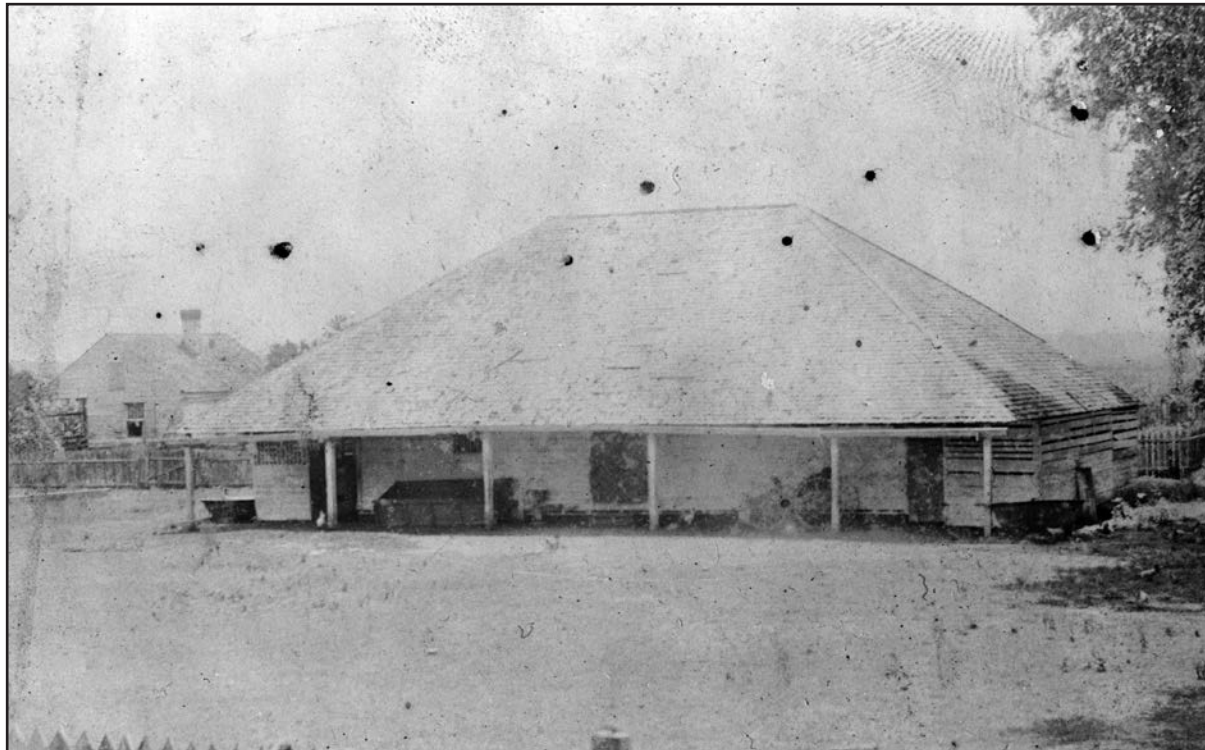


Figure 7.2. A photograph of the Homeplace Plantation barn, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, taken prior to 1899 (Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS LA,45-HAHNV,1--14).

portion of the site produced any indication of intact midden or subsurface features. Consideration was given to placing a unit under one of the corners of the roof to determine whether upright posts had ever been used as supports, as suggested by one of the photographs presented in Chapter 5 (see Figure 5.52). This

idea was abandoned after seeing the 1980 photographs (see Figures 5.60-5.62) and the amount of disturbance around the building that resulted from the most recent renovations. Still, this might be a point for consideration in any future archaeological examinations relating to African House.

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1860a General Population Schedules, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.
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Appendix A: Total Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Group	Type/Color	Piece/Decoration	No.
Container Glass	Amber		7
Container Glass	Amber	(Panel Bottle Frag.)	1
Container Glass	Amethyst	(Panel Bottle Frag.)	1
Container Glass	Amethyst		1
Container Glass	Aquamarine	(Panel Bottle Frag.)	1
Container Glass	Aquamarine		25
Container Glass	Clear	(Bottle Frag.)	2
Container Glass	Clear	(Drinking Glass Lip)	3
Container Glass	Clear	(Panel Bottle Frag.)	3
Container Glass	Clear	(Pressed Glass)	1
Container Glass	Clear	(Stemmed Ware Base)	1
Container Glass	Clear		99
Container Glass	Clear Green	(Stemmed Ware Base)	20
Container Glass	Dark Blue		2
Container Glass	Light Green		5
Container Glass	Light Olive		62
Container Glass	Light Olive	(Wine/Liquor Bottle Kick-Up)	1
Container Glass	Milk White	(6-inch Bowl Frag.)	1
Container Glass	Modern Green		1
Container Glass	Olive		9
Container Glass	Olive	(Wine/Liquor Bottle Neck)	1
Container Glass	Yellow		1
Euro/American Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Fleck Lead-Glazed	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Yellow-Glazed	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Creamware	Annular	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Annular	2
Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed	2
Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Ivory-Tinted Whiteware	Molded	3
Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Porcelain	Hand-Painted Floral Overglaze	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	3
Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.	2
Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	2
Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Albany Int.	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Undetermined Int.	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glazed Ext./Unglazed Int.	1

Appendix A: Total Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Group	Type/Color	Piece/Decoration	No.
Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Annular	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Undetermined	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	6
Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue-Edged	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Flow Blue	1
Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	93
Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	2
Metal	Aluminum	Can Fragment	1
Metal	Cuprous	12-Ga. Shotshell Base	1
Metal	Cuprous	Eyelety	1
Metal	Cuprous	Unidentified	1
Metal	Ferrous	Bottle Top	2
Metal	Ferrous	Can Fragments	39
Metal	Ferrous	Fishhook	1
Metal	Ferrous	Nails (Cut)	46
Metal	Ferrous	Nails (Early Machine-Headed Cut)	1
Metal	Ferrous	Nails (Modern Machine Cut)	20
Metal	Ferrous	Nails (Square)	51
Metal	Ferrous	Nails (Unidentified)	103
Metal	Ferrous	Nails (Wire)	105
Metal	Ferrous	Stove Iron	1
Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	54
Metal	Ferrous	Wire	3
Metal	Ferrous	Wire Fence Staple	6
Metal	Lead	Frog	1
Metal	Lead	Unidentified	1
Miscellaneous	Brick	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble	657
Miscellaneous	Button	Cuprous Metal	1
Miscellaneous	Button	Glass	1
Miscellaneous	Button	Hard Rubber	1
Miscellaneous	Charcoal Fragments		8
Miscellaneous	Coal		13
Miscellaneous	Coal Slag		1
Miscellaneous	Faunal Remains	Bone	89
Miscellaneous	Flat Glass		47
Miscellaneous	Freshwater Mussel Shell Fragments		3

Appendix A: Total Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Group	Type/Color	Piece/Decoration	No.
Miscellaneous	Gizzard Stone	Ceramic	1
Miscellaneous	Gunflint (?) Fragment		1
Miscellaneous	Hard-Paste Brick Rubble		5
Miscellaneous	Lamp Crystals		4
Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		5
Miscellaneous	Lime Nodule		1
Miscellaneous	Mortar Fragments		201
Miscellaneous	Oyster Shell	Fragments	5
Miscellaneous	Peach Pit		1
Miscellaneous	Porcelain Doll Head Fragment		1
Miscellaneous	Shell		2
Miscellaneous	Slate		1
Miscellaneous	Unidentified Plastic		1
Unmodified Stone	Black Opaque Flint		5
Unmodified Stone	Catahoula Sandstone		1
Unmodified Stone	Crushed Limestone Aggregate		1
Unmodified Stone	Ferruginous Sandstone	Tabular Fragments	6
Unmodified Stone	Pebbles		28
Unmodified Stone	Petrified Wood		2
Unmodified Stone	Unidentified		2
			1910

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
1	ST N5002 E4957	Container Glass	Clear		5
1	ST N5000 E4987	Container Glass	Olive		1
1	ST N5000 E4987	Faunal Remains	Bone		2
1	ST N5000 E4987	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			3
					11
2	ST N5005 E4987	Container Glass	Clear		1
2	ST N5005 E4987	Container Glass	Light Green		3
2	ST N5005 E4987	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	5
2	ST N5005 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Wire		1
2	ST N5005 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staples		2
2	ST N5005 E4987	Mortar Fragments			9
2	ST N5005 E4987	Nails	Unidentified		8
2	ST N5005 E4987	Nails	Wire		7
2	ST N5005 E4987	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			6
2	ST N5005 E4987	Unmodified Pebbles			5
					47
3	ST N5010 E4987	Coal			1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Annular	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		5
3	ST N5010 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Wire		2
3	ST N5010 E4987	Freshwater Mussel Shell Fragments			3
3	ST N5010 E4987	Lime Nodule			1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Nails	Cut		1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Nails	Wire		5
3	ST N5010 E4987	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			9
					28
4	ST N5015 E4985	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
4	ST N5015 E4985	Nails	Unidentified		3
4	ST N5015 E4985	Nails	Wire		3
4	ST N5015 E4985	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			9
					16
5	ST N5020 E4985	Flat Glass			1
5	ST N5020 E4985	Nails	Cut		1
5	ST N5020 E4985	Nails	Wire		3
5	ST N5020 E4985	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			3
					8
6	ST N5025 E4985	Container Glass	Clear		1
6	ST N5025 E4985	Nails	Wire		1
6	ST N5025 E4985	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
					4
7	ST N5015 E4980	Coal			7
7	ST N5015 E4980	Container Glass	Clear Green (Coca Cola Bottle Frag.)		20
7	ST N5015 E4980	Container Glass	Light Olive		1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
7	ST N5015 E4980	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Faunal Remains	Bone		2
7	ST N5015 E4980	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2
7	ST N5015 E4980	Flat Glass			6
7	ST N5015 E4980	Mortar Fragments			6
7	ST N5015 E4980	Nails	Unidentified		6
7	ST N5015 E4980	Nails	Wire		8
7	ST N5015 E4980	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			9
					69
8	ST N5020 E4980	Coal			1
8	ST N5020 E4980	Container Glass	Amethyst (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
8	ST N5020 E4980	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
8	ST N5020 E4980	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
8	ST N5020 E4980	Peach Pit			1
8	ST N5020 E4980	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			6
					11
9	ST N5025 E4980	Container Glass	Aquamarine		1
9	ST N5025 E4980	Container Glass	Clear		2
9	ST N5025 E4980	Container Glass	Light Olive		8
9	ST N5025 E4980	Flat Glass			1
9	ST N5025 E4980	Nails	Square		2
9	ST N5025 E4980	Nails	Wire		2
9	ST N5025 E4980	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			12
					28
10	ST N5015 E4975	Mortar Fragments			2
10	ST N5015 E4975	Nails	Square		1
					3
11	ST N5020 E4975	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
11	ST N5020 E4975	Nails	Wire		1
11	ST N5020 E4975	Petrified Wood	Unmodified Fragments		2
					4
12	ST N5025 E4975	Aluminum	Can Fragment		1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Container Glass	Light Olive		2
12	ST N5025 E4975	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Faunal Remains	Bone		1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Flat Glass			1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Nails	Unidentified		1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			8
					16
13	ST N5005 E4971	Container Glass	Clear		1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Container Glass	Light Olive		2

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
13	ST N5005 E4971	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Flat Glass			1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Mortar Fragments			1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Nails	Unidentified		1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			7
13	ST N5005 E4971	Unmodified Pebbles			2
					16
14	ST N5010 E4971	Coal Slag			1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Container Glass	Amber		1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Container Glass	Clear		1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
14	ST N5010 E4971	Flat Glass			1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Nails	Unidentified		2
14	ST N5010 E4971	Nails	Wire		2
14	ST N5010 E4971	Shell			2
14	ST N5010 E4971	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			26
14	ST N5010 E4971	Unmodified Pebbles			6
					45
15	ST N5015 E4970	Container Glass	Clear (Drinking Glass Lip)		1
15	ST N5015 E4970	Flat Glass			5
15	ST N5015 E4970	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			1
					7
16	ST N5020 E4970	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
16	ST N5020 E4970	Nails	Cut		2
16	ST N5020 E4970	Nails	Unidentified		3
16	ST N5020 E4970	Nails	Wire		1
16	ST N5020 E4970	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			12
16	ST N5020 E4970	Unmodified Pebbles			2
					21
17	ST N5025 E4970	Container Glass	Clear		3
17	ST N5025 E4970	Flat Glass			1
17	ST N5025 E4970	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
17	ST N5025 E4970	Nails	Unidentified		1
17	ST N5025 E4970	Nails	Wire		1
17	ST N5025 E4970	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			50
					57
18	ST N5000 E4960	Charcoal Fragments			2
18	ST N5000 E4960	Container Glass	Aquamarine		1
18	ST N5000 E4960	Container Glass	Clear		4
18	ST N5000 E4960	Container Glass	Olive		1
18	ST N5000 E4960	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	6
18	ST N5000 E4960	Faunal Remains	Bone		2
18	ST N5000 E4960	Flat Glass			1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
18	ST N5000 E4960	Nails	Cut		2
18	ST N5000 E4960	Nails	Unidentified		10
18	ST N5000 E4960	Nails	Wire		4
18	ST N5000 E4960	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			13
18	ST N5000 E4960	Unmodified Pebbles			2
					48
19	ST N5005 E4960	Charcoal Fragments			2
19	ST N5005 E4960	Container Glass	Clear		2
19	ST N5005 E4960	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Cuprous Metal	Eyelety		1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Euro/American Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Yellow-Glazed	1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
19	ST N5005 E4960	Faunal Remains	Bone		6
19	ST N5005 E4960	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		13
19	ST N5005 E4960	Mortar Fragments			1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Nails	Cut		6
19	ST N5005 E4960	Nails	Unidentified		4
19	ST N5005 E4960	Nails	Wire		1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			27
					68
20	ST N5010 E4960	Coal			1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Container Glass	Amber		1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Container Glass	Clear		5
20	ST N5010 E4960	Container Glass	Dark Blue		2
20	ST N5010 E4960	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Container Glass	Milk White (6-inch Bowl Frag.)		1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Faunal Remains	Bone		5
20	ST N5010 E4960	Flat Glass			1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Nails	Cut		4
20	ST N5010 E4960	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Nails	Unidentified		2
20	ST N5010 E4960	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			29
					53
21	ST N5015 E4960	Container Glass	Amber		1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Container Glass	Clear		1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Frag.)		1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Faunal Remains	Bone		1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Nails	Unidentified		5
21	ST N5015 E4960	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			6
					17
22	ST N5030 E4960	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
22	ST N5030 E4960	Faunal Remains	Bone		1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
22	ST N5030 E4960	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		1
22	ST N5030 E4960	Mortar Fragments			1
22	ST N5030 E4960	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
22	ST N5020 E4960	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			6
					11
23	ST N5025 E4960	Catahoula Sandstone	Unmodified Fragments		1
23	ST N5025 E4960	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.	1
23	ST N5025 E4960	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			9
					11
24	ST N5030 E4960	Container Glass	Clear		7
24	ST N5030 E4960	Mortar Fragments			1
24	ST N5030 E4960	Nails	Wire		2
24	ST N5030 E4960	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
24	ST N5030 E4960	Unmodified Pebbles			1
					13
25	ST N5000 E4957	Button	Glass		1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Container Glass	Aquamarine		1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Container Glass	Clear (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Euro/American Ceramic	Ivory-Tinted Whiteware	Molded	3
25	ST N5000 E4957	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	6
25	ST N5000 E4957	Faunal Remains	Bone		5
25	ST N5000 E4957	Mortar Fragments			4
25	ST N5000 E4957	Nails	Cut		1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Nails	Square		3
25	ST N5000 E4957	Nails	Unidentified		3
25	ST N5000 E4957	Nails	Wire		4
25	ST N5000 E4957	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			13
					46
26	ST N5002 E4957	Container Glass	Light Olive		7
26	ST N5002 E4957	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Undetermined Int.	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
26	ST N5002 E4957	Ferrous Metal	Bottle Top		1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Flat Glass			3
26	ST N5002 E4957	Mortar Fragments			20
26	ST N5002 E4957	Nails	Cut		5
26	ST N5002 E4957	Nails	Unidentified		1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Nails	Wire		2
26	ST N5002 E4957	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			34
26	ST N5002 E4957	Unmodified Pebbles			4
					81
27	ST N5020 E4955	Container Glass	Aquamarine		1
27	ST N5020 E4955	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
27	ST N5020 E4955	Gunflint (?) Fragment			1
27	ST N5020 E4955	Nails	Cut		1
27	ST N5020 E4955	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
27	ST N5020 E4955	Nails	Square		2
27	ST N5020 E4955	Nails	Wire		1
27	ST N5020 E4955	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			11
					19
28	ST N5025 E4955	Container Glass	Clear		1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Container Glass	Light Green		2
28	ST N5025 E4955	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glazed Ext./Unglazed Int.	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Faunal Remains	Bone		5
28	ST N5025 E4955	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		7
28	ST N5025 E4955	Mortar Fragments			3
28	ST N5025 E4955	Nails	Cut		1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Nails	Early Machine-Headed, Cut		1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Nails	Wire		4
28	ST N5025 E4955	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			15
					41
29	ST N5030 E4955	Black Opaque Flint			1
29	ST N5030 E4955	Container Glass	Olive		1
29	ST N5030 E4955	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
29	ST N5030 E4955	Unmodified Pebbles			1
					5
30	ST N5015 E4950	Charcoal Fragments			3
30	ST N5015 E4950	Container Glass	Clear		2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Container Glass	Clear (Pressed Glass)		1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Container Glass	Light Olive		2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Faunal Remains	Bone		9
30	ST N5015 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		5
30	ST N5015 E4950	Flat Glass			2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Lamp Glass			1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Mortar Fragments			22
30	ST N5015 E4950	Nails	Cut		2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Nails	Square		1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Nails	Unidentified		5
30	ST N5015 E4950	Nails	Wire		11
30	ST N5015 E4950	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			22
30	ST N5015 E4950	Unidentified Plastic			1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Unmodified Pebbles			3
					94
31	ST N5020 E4950	Container Glass	Clear		2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Container Glass	Light Olive		4
31	ST N5020 E4950	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
31	ST N5020 E4950	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	4
31	ST N5020 E4950	Faunal Remains	Bone		8
31	ST N5020 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
31	ST N5020 E4950	Flat Glass			1
31	ST N5020 E4950	Mortar Fragments			4
31	ST N5020 E4950	Nails	Cut		2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Nails	Square		4
31	ST N5020 E4950	Nails	Unidentified		2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Nails	Wire		2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Oyster Shell	Fragments		5
31	ST N5020 E4950	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			9
31	ST N5020 E4950	Unidentified Stone			2
					51
32	ST N5025 E4950	Coal			1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Container Glass	Aquamarine		1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Container Glass	Clear		5
32	ST N5025 E4950	Container Glass	Light Olive		2
32	ST N5025 E4950	Euro/American Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	4
32	ST N5025 E4950	Faunal Remains	Bone		5
32	ST N5025 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		6
32	ST N5025 E4950	Mortar Fragments			2
32	ST N5025 E4950	Nails	Square		2
32	ST N5025 E4950	Nails	Unidentified		4
32	ST N5025 E4950	Nails	Wire		2
32	ST N5025 E4950	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			17
					52
33	ST N5030 E4950	Container Glass	Clear		3
33	ST N5030 E4950	Container Glass	Clear (Stemmed Ware Base)		1
33	ST N5030 E4950	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
33	ST N5030 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		3
33	ST N5030 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
33	ST N5030 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		1
33	ST N5030 E4950	Nails	Unidentified		2
33	ST N5030 E4950	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			6
					19
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Container Glass	Aquamarine		4
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Container Glass	Clear		4
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	3
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Faunal Remains	Bone		7
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Flat Glass			2
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Mortar Fragments			25
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Nails	Cut		1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Nails	Square		11
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Nails	Unidentified		2

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Nails	Wire		1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			42
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Translucent Black Flint			1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Unmodified Pebbles			1
					105
35	ST N5015 E4945	Button	Hard Rubber		1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Container Glass	Amber		1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Container Glass	Amber (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Container Glass	Aquamarine		3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Container Glass	Aquamarine (Panel Bottle Frags.)		2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Container Glass	Clear		2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Container Glass	Olive		1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Undetermined	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	8
35	ST N5015 E4945	Faunal Remains	Bone		8
35	ST N5015 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		6
35	ST N5015 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Ferruginous Sandstone	Unmodified Tabular Fragments		2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Flat Glass			9
35	ST N5015 E4945	Lamp Glass			3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Mortar Fragments			5
35	ST N5015 E4945	Nails	Cut		6
35	ST N5015 E4945	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Nails	Square		3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Nails	Wire		6
35	ST N5015 E4945	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			30
					103
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Container Glass	Clear		3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Container Glass	Light Olive		3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Container Glass	Olive		2
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Fleck Lead-Glazed	1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Creamware	Annular	1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Faunal Remains	Bone		5
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Stove Iron		1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Flat Glass			1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Lamp Glass			1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Lead	Unidentified		1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Mortar Fragments			18
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Nails	Square		3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Nails	Square		3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			31
					80

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
37	ST N5020 E4945	Black Opaque Flint			2
37	ST N5020 E4945	Ceramic Gizzard Stone			1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Container Glass	Auqamarine		7
37	ST N5020 E4945	Container Glass	Clear		6
37	ST N5020 E4945	Container Glass	Clear (Drinking Glass Lip)		1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Container Glass	Olive		1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	4
37	ST N5020 E4945	Faunal Remains	Bone		6
37	ST N5020 E4945	Lamp Crystals			4
37	ST N5020 E4945	Mortar Fragments			7
37	ST N5020 E4945	Nails	Cut		4
37	ST N5020 E4945	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		3
37	ST N5020 E4945	Nails	Square		1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Nails	Unidentified		5
37	ST N5020 E4945	Nails	Wire		4
37	ST N5020 E4945	Slate			1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			21
					80
38	ST N5030 E4945	Black Opaque Flint			1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Container Glass	Clear		2
38	ST N5030 E4945	Container Glass	Light Olive		2
38	ST N5030 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.	1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Albany Int.	1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	3
38	ST N5030 E4945	Flat Glass			1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Nails	Square		1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Nails	Unidentified		1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
					15
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Container Glass	Clear (Drinking Glass Lip)		1
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Container Glass	Clear (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Faunal Remains	Bone		1
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Mortar Fragments			1
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			3
					9
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Button	Cuprous Metal		1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Container Glass	Amber		2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Container Glass	Aquamarine		3
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Container Glass	Clear		2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Cuprous Metal	12-Ga. Shotgun Base		1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Faunal Remains	Bone		1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		5
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Ferruginous Sandstone	Unmodified Tabular Fragments		1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Mortar Fragments			19
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Nails	Cut		1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Nails	Square		2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Nails	Unidentified		3
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Nails	Wire		1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Porcelain Doll Head Fragment			1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			19
					65
41	ST N5015 E4940	Container Glass	Auqamarine		1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Container Glass	Clear		4
41	ST N5015 E4940	Container Glass	Light Olive		2
41	ST N5015 E4940	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		12
41	ST N5015 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Fishhook		1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Flat Glass			2
41	ST N5015 E4940	Mortar Fragments			6
41	ST N5015 E4940	Nails	Cut		2
41	ST N5015 E4940	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		2
41	ST N5015 E4940	Nails	Square		1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Nails	Unidentified		8
41	ST N5015 E4940	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			21
					63
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Container Glass	Clear		1
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Annular	1
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Flat Glass			3
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			1
					7
43	ST N5020 E4940	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	10
43	ST N5020 E4940	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Faunal Remains	Bone		3
43	ST N5020 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2
43	ST N5020 E4940	Nails	Cut		1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Nails	Square		1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			5
					25
44	ST N4995 E4935	Container Glass	Clear		1
44	ST N4995 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed	1
44	ST N4995 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
44	ST N4995 E4935	Nails	Square		2

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
44	ST N5025 E4940	Nails	Unidentified		4
44	ST N5025 E4940	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			9
					18
45	ST N5030 E4940	Container Glass	Clear		1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Nails	Square		1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Nails	Unidentified		1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Nails	Wire		1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
					7
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Container Glass	Clear (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Container Glass	Light Olive		5
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Lead	Frog		1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Nails	Cut		1
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Nails	Square		2
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Nails	Unidentified		4
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Nails	Wire		7
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			26
					50
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated	1
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	1
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue-Edged	1
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
					4
48	ST N5005 E4935	Coal			2
48	ST N5005 E4935	Container Glass	Amber		1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Container Glass	Amethyst		1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Container Glass	Aquamarine		1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Container Glass	Clear		6
48	ST N5005 E4935	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Annular	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	8
48	ST N5005 E4935	Flat Glass			1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Mortar Fragments			20
48	ST N5005 E4935	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		4
48	ST N5005 E4935	Nails	Square		4
48	ST N5005 E4935	Nails	Wire		2
48	ST N5005 E4935	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			19
48	ST N5005 E4935	Unmodified Pebbles			1
					73
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Charcoal Fragments			1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Crushed Limestone Aggregate			1
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Porcelain	Hand-Painted Floral Overglaze	1
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	1
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Flat Glass			1
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Hard-Paste Brick Rubble			3
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Mortar Fragments			13
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Nails	Cut		2
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Nails	Square		1
49-50	ST N5010 E4935	Nails	Wire		9
					35
51	ST N5015 E4935	Container Glass	Clear		1
51	ST N5015 E4935	Container Glass	Olive		1
51	ST N5015 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
51	ST N5015 E4935	Faunal Remains	Bone		1
51	ST N5015 E4935	Mortar Fragments			8
51	ST N5015 E4935	Nails	Wire		2
51	ST N5015 E4935	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			12
					26
52	ST N5020 E4935	Container Glass	Olive (Wine/Liquor Bottle Neck)		1
52	ST N5020 E4935	Faunal Remains	Bone		1
52	ST N5020 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2
52	ST N5020 E4935	Ferruginous Sandstone	Unmodified Tabular Fragments		3
52	ST N5020 E4935	Flat Glass			1
52	ST N5020 E4935	Mortar Fragments			1
52	ST N5020 E4935	Nails	Wire		1
52	ST N5020 E4935	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			3
					13
53	ST N5025 E4935	Container Glass	Clear		6
53	ST N5025 E4935	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
53	ST N5025 E4935	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	1
53	ST N5025 E4935	Faunal Remains	Bone		1
53	ST N5025 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		5
53	ST N5025 E4935	Nails	Unidentified		5
53	ST N5025 E4935	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
					21
54	ST N5030 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		3
54	ST N5030 E4935	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
54	ST N5030 E4935	Nails	Unidentified		1
54	ST N5030 E4935	Nails	Wire		1
					7
55	ST N5000 E4930	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		1
55	ST N5000 E4930	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
55	ST N5000 E4930	Flat Glass			1
					3
56	ST N5005 E4930	Container Glass	Clear	Undecorated	2
56	ST N5005 E4930	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware		1
56	ST N5005 E4930	Ferrous Metal	Bottle Top		1
56	ST N5005 E4930	Nails	Wire		1
56	ST N5005 E4930	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
					7
57	ST N5010 E4930	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			3
58	ST N5015 E4930	Container Glass	Clear		1
58	ST N5015 E4930	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
58	ST N5015 E4930	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			1
					3
59	ST N5025 E4930	Container Glass	Clear	Flow Blue	4
59	ST N5025 E4930	Container Glass	Yellow		1
59	ST N5025 E4930	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware		1
59	ST N5025 E4930	Faunal Remains	Bone		2
59	ST N5025 E4930	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
59	ST N5025 E4930	Nails	Unidentified		3
59	ST N5025 E4930	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			3
					15
60	ST N5030 E4930	Container Glass	Clear		1
60	ST N5030 E4930	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			4
					5
61	ST R-1	Container Glass	Light Olive		3
61	ST R-1	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
61	ST R-1	Mortar Fragment			1
61	ST R-1	Nails	Unidentified		2
61	ST R-1	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			4
					11
62	ST R-2	Container Glass	Olive		1
62	ST R-2	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		4
62	ST R-2	Nails	Wire		1
					6
63	ST R-3	Container Glass	Clear		2
63	ST R-3	Container Glass	Modern Green		1
63	ST R-3	Nails	Unidentified		1
					4
64	ST R-4	Hard-Paste Brick Rubble			2
64	ST R-4	Mortar Fragments			1

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Individual Shovel Tests During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
					3
65	STR-5	Container Glass	Light Olive		1
65	STR-5	Container Glass	Light Olive (Wine/Liquor Bottle Kick-Up)		1
65	STR-5	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
65	STR-5	Faunal Material	Bone		1
65	STR-5	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
					6
66	STR-6	Container Glass	Clear		1
66	STR-6	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	1
66	STR-6	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
66	STR-6	Nails	Wire		1
					5
67	STR-7	Container Glass	Clear		1
67	STR-7	Container Glass	Light Olive		3
67	STR-7	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
67	STR-7	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			4
					9
68	STR-8	Container Glass	Clear		2
68	STR-8	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Frag.)		1
					3

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from Unit N During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Clear (Pressed Glass)		1
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Flat Glass			1
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Mortar Fragments			9
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Cut		1
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Wire		1
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			2
					15
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Amber		1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear		4
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear (Tooled Bottle Lip)		1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Light Olive		2
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Faunal Material	Bone		15
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Faunal Material	Fish Scale		1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Flat Glass			2
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Kaoline Pipe Fragment			1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Mortar Fragments			57
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Square		2
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Unidentified		3
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Wire		11
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Pecan Shell			4
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Slate			1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			19
					127
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Aluminum	Automotive Valve Stem Cap		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Button	Cuprous Metal		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Button	Ferrous Metal		3
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Button	Hard Rubber		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Button	Shell		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Amber		2
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Amber (Machine-Made Snuff Bottle)		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Aquamarine (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Clear		14
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Neck)		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Clear (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Light Olive		2
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Light Olive (Wine/Liquor Bottle Base)		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Light Olive (Wine/Liquor Bottle Lip)		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Container Glass	Olive		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Broach Pin		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Cartridge Casing		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Eyelet		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		4
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Eggshell Fragments			8
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed	1

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from Unit N During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Ivory-Tinted Whiteware	Undecorated	1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Unglazed Ext./Undetermined Int.	1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Undetermined	2
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue-Edged	1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue-Sponged	1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Flow Blue	1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	9
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Faunal Material	Bone		23
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		38
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Complete Can		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Door Rim Knob Lock		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		6
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Flat Glass			7
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Freshwater Mussel Shell	Fragments		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Glass Gizzard Stone			1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Lead	Unidentified		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Lime Nodules			2
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Mortar Fragments			43
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Nails	Cut		2
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Nails	Square		9
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Nails	Unidentified		24
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Nails	Wire		21
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Peach Pit			1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Porcelain Electrical Insulator			1
71-76	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			33
					282
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Blue-Painted Wood Fragments			3
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Concrete Nodule			1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Container Glass	Amber (Tooled Bottle Lip)		1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Container Glass	Auqamarine		1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Container Glass	Clear		4
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35), FS 6	Container Glass	Clear (Complete Panel Bottle w/ Tooled Lip)	Sloan's N&B Liniment	1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Container Glass	Clear (Stemmed Ware Base)		1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Container Glass	Light Olive		6
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Cuprous Metal	Wire		1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Blue Shell-Edged	1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Undetermined	1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red/Blue Interior Rim Lines	1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		10
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Door Slide Latch Keeper		1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Fish Hooks (?)		2
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Hinge Pintle		1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35 cm), FS 8	Ferrous Metal	Meat (?) Can		1
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35 cm), FS 7	Ferrous Metal	Tobacco Can		1

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from Unit N During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		23
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Flat Glass			2
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Mortar Fragments			23
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Nails	Square		4
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Nails	Unidentified		10
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Nails	Wire		9
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Oyster Shell	Fragments		3
77-85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			30
					143
86	Unit N, Fea. 2 Fill	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Frag.)		1
86	Unit N, Fea. 2 Fill	Nails	Unidentified		2
86	Unit N, Fea. 2 Fill	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			7
					10
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Charcoal Fragments			5
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Container Glass	Aquamarine (Panel Bottle Tooled Lip)		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Container Glass	Clear		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Container Glass	Clear (Complete Machine-Made Toiletry Bottle)		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Container Glass	Clear (Complete Machine-Made Wide-Mouth Bottle)		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Container Glass	Olive		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Eggshell Fragments			81
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Faunal Material	Bone		3
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		26
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Complete Can		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Partial Cans		2
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Flat Glass			3
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Graphite Battery Core			1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Lamp Glass			11
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Nails	Square		1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Nails	Unidentified		16
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Nails	Wire		2
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			6
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Spark Plug			1
87-88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Unidentified Rubber			3
					171
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Charcoal Fragments			23
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Container Glass	Clear		3
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Container Glass	Light Olive		5
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Eggshell Fragments			1
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red/Blue Interior Rim Lines	1
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	1
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Faunal Material	Bone		52
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Faunal Material	Fish Scales		2
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		33

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from Unit N During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Kettle Iron		1
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Flat Glass			4
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Lime Nodules			29
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Mortar Fragments			22
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Nails	Cut		1
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Nails	Unidentified		5
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Nails	Wire		2
89-90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			29
					214

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from Units N5014-5015 E4944 During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Button	Plastic		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Button	Porcelain		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Charcoal Fragments			47
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Concrete Fragments			43
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Aquamarine		5
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Aquamarine (Panel Bottle Frag.)		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Clear		11
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Clear (Stemmed Ware Body Fragment)		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Light Olive		5
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Milk White		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Cuprous Metal	Scabbard Tip		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		2
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated	1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Unglazed Int./Unglazed Ext.	1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Dark Blue-Glazed	1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red Linear/Green-Sponged	1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red-Edged	1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red-Stenciled	1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	6
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undetermined	3
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Faunal Material	Bone		36
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		190
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Washer		1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Flat Glass			205
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Hard-Paste Brick Fragments			20
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Lamp Glass			5
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Mortar Fragments			268
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Cut		2
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		3
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Square		8
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Unidentified		60
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Wire		92
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Slate			1
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Soft-Paste Brick Fragments			235
89-90	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Unmodified Pebbles			222
					1483
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Charcoal Fragments			50
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Coal Fragments			3
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Coal Slag			3
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Amber		2
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Aquamarine		17
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear		14
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear		10
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Frag.)		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Neck)		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear (Medicine Vial Tooled Lip)		1

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from Units N5014-5015 E4944 During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Light Olive		10
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Light Blue		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Milk White		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Olive		2
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Opaque Light Green		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		3
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Yellow-Glazed	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Undetermined Blue	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	4
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol-Slipped	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Undecorated	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red-Stenciled	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	21
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Annular	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Rockingham-Glazed	1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		248
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Kettle Iron		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Strap		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		3
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wood Screw		1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Fired Bousillage Fragments			3
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Flat Glass			35
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Glass Gizzard Stone			1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Lead	Unidentified		4
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Mortar Fragments			60
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Cut		22
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		9
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Square		33
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Unidentified		82
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Wire		53
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Peach Pit			1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Porcelain Gizzard Stone			1
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			293
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Stub-Stemmed Clay Pipe			2
94-95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Unmodified Pebbles			15
					1023
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Button	Bone		1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Button	Cuprous Metal		1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Charcoal Fragments			103
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Container Glass	Clear		1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Container Glass	Light Olive		3
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Container Glass	Olive (Wine/Liquor Bottle Applied Lip)		1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Eggshell Fragments			1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Black Transfer-Printed	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed	1

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from Units N5014-5015 E4944 During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Floral Polychrome	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Purple Transfer-Printed	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Refined Redware	Blue/White/Brown-Glazed	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue-Edged	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Green/Purple-Stenciled	1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	5
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Faunal Material	Bone		82
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Faunal Material	Fish Scales		6
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		47
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Fired Bousillage Fragments			4
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Flat Glass			6
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Harmonica Frame			1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Kaolin Pipe Fragment			1
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Lime Nodules			11
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Mortar Fragments			85
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Nails	Cut		18
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		11
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Nails	Square		12
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Nails	Unidentified		25
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Nails	Wire		7
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			199
96-97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Stone Marble			1
					643
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Button	Bone		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Button	Cuprous Metal		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Button	Pewter		2
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ceramic Gizzard Stone			1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Amber		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Aquamarine		8
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Clear		15
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Neck w/ Tooled Lip		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Light Olive		5
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Milk White		5
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Container Glass	Olive		5
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Cuprous Metal	Door Lock Strike Plate		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Cuprous Metal	Electrical Fuse Base		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Cuprous Metal	Wire w/ Black Electrical Tape		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Annular	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	2
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Tan Salt-Glazed Ext./Albany Int.	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Tin-Enameled Earthenware	Dark Blue-Glazed	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded	2

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from Units N5014-5015 E4944 During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red Line/Unidentified Purple	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Red-Sponged	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	20
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Yellowish Green-Glazed	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Annular	1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Faunal Material	Bone		23
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		15
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Sheetrock Screw		2
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Threaded Bolt		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		5
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staples		4
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Ferrous Metal	Wood Screw		1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Flat Glass			17
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Hard Rubber Comb Tooth			1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Hard-Paste Brick Rubble			16
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Mortar Fragments			254
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Cut		12
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		18
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Square		26
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Unidentified		26
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Nails	Wire		86
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Oyster Shell	Fragments		2
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Pecan Shell			1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Porcelain Doll Head Fragment			1
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			90
98-99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Unmodified Pebbles			11
					694
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Button	Bone		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Button	Porcelain		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Coal			1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Amber		5
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Aquamarine		9
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear		13
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Neck w/ Crown Closure)		2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear (Bottle Neck)		2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Clear (Drinking Glass Lip)		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Light Olive		16
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Light Olive (Wine/Liquor Bottle Applied Lip)		2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Container Glass	Olive		3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Boot Quick Lace		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Rivet/Bur		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Tack		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Annular	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Blue Shell-Edged	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Floral Polychrome	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Undecorated	1

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from Units N5014-5015 E4944 During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Group	Type/Color	Decoration/Glaze	No.
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Jackfield Ware	Undecorated	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Undet. Ext./Albany Int.	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Undetermined	Undecorated	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	33
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undetermined Blue	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Annular	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Faunal Material	Bone		280
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		76
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Sheetrock Screw		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Spoon Handle		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wire		2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staples		2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wood Screw		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Fired Clay Gizzard Stone			1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Flat Glass			11
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Glass Gizzard Stone			1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Kaolin Pipe Fragment			1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Lamp Glass			1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Lead	Amorphous Lump		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Lead	Unidentified		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Mortar Fragments			29
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Cut		42
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Early Machine Headed Cut		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Hand Headed Cut		3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Modern Machine Cut		12
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Square		16
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Unidentified		71
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Nails	Wire		15
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Soft-Paste Brick Rubble			251
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Stub-Stemmed Pipe Fragment			1
					941

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from Monitoring During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience		Type	Decoration	No.
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Aquamarine		1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Aquamarine (Bottle Base)		1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear		1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear (Complete Machine-Made Olive/Preserve Bottle	Hazel-Atlas	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear (Complete Machine-Made Panel Bottle w/ Corked Closure)	Illinois Glass	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear (Complete Machine-Made Petroleum Jelly Jar)	Vaseline	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear (Complete machine-Made Shoe Polish Bottle)		2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear (Machine-Made Bottle Lip w/ Corked Closure)		1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear (Medicine Bottle Base)	Dr. Harter's Soothing Drops	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Clear (Molded Bottle Neck w/ Tooled, Corked Closure)		1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Container Glass	Olive (Wine/Liquor Bottle Base)		1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Annular	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Floral Polychrome	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Early Whiteware	Purple Transfer-Printed	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Albany Int.	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Green-Painted	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Stoneware	Unglazed	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Terra Cotta	Undecorated	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Annular	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Blue-Edged	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	22
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Whiteware	Undecorated	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Euro/American Ceramic	Yellowware	Annular	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Flat Glass			1
					57

Appendix F: Total Euro-American Ceramics Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Type	Decoration	Form	Dia.	Marks	Date	Comments	Wt.	No.
2	ST N5005 E4987	Whiteware	Undecorated					1 Badly Burned	5.62	5
3	ST N5010 E4987	Early Whiteware	Annular						0.36	1
4	ST N5015 E4985	Whiteware	Undecorated						0.43	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed						2.23	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed						2.59	1
									4.82	2
12	ST N5025 E4975	Whiteware	Undecorated						0.38	1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Whiteware	Undecorated						5.13	2
18	ST N5000 E4960	Whiteware	Undecorated						8.32	6
19	ST N5005 E4960	Coarse Earthenware	Yellow-Glazed						0.46	1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Whiteware	Annular						1.68	1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Whiteware	Undecorated						9.54	2
									11.68	4
21	ST N5015 E4960	Whiteware	Undecorated						2.19	1
22	ST N5030 E4960	Whiteware	Undecorated						4.53	1
23	ST N5025 E4960	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.						18.28	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Ivory-Tinted Whiteware	Molded						2.21	3
25	ST N5000 E4957	Whiteware	Undecorated						15.65	6
									17.86	9
26	ST N5002 E4957	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Undetermined Int.						0.93	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed					Appears late	0.83	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Whiteware	Undecorated						3.57	2
									5.33	4

Appendix F: Total Euro-American Ceramics Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Type	Decoration	Form	Dia.	Marks	Date	Comments	Wt.	No.
27	ST N5020 E4955	Whiteware	Undecorated					2 fitting pieces)	3.57	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glazed Ext./Unglazed Int.						1.26	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Whiteware	Undecorated						1.16	2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Whiteware	Annular						28.41	1
31	ST N5020 E4950	Whiteware	Undecorated						27.56	4
									55.97	5
32	ST N5025 E4950	Porcelain	Undecorated						1.34	1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Whiteware	Undecorated						12.45	4
									13.79	5
33	ST N5030 E4950	Whiteware	Undecorated						2.46	2
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Whiteware	Undecorated						4.01	3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Undetermined	Undetermined					Badly Burned	2.57	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Whiteware	Annular					Badly Burned	0.91	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Whiteware	Undecorated						11.33	8
									14.81	10
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Coarse Earthenware	Fleck Lead-Glazed						1.73	1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Creamware	Annular						1.49	1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Whiteware	Undecorated						3.68	2
									6.90	4
37	ST N5020 E4945	Porcelain	Undecorated						1.67	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Whiteware	Annular						0.72	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Whiteware	Undecorated						13.79	4
									16.18	6
38	ST N5030 E4945	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.						9.13	1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Albany Int.						14.75	1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Whiteware	Undecorated						11.09	3
									34.97	5
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Whiteware	Undecorated						15.43	2

Appendix F: Total Euro-American Ceramics Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Type	Decoration	Form	Dia.	Marks	Date	Comments	Wt.	No.
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Whiteware	Undecorated						16.16	2
41	ST N5015 E4940	Whiteware	Undecorated						1.77	1
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Undetermined	Annular						0.67	1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Whiteware	Undecorated	Chamber Pot				From same vessel?	27.79	10
43	ST N5020 E4940	Yellowware	Undecorated						30.25	1
									58.04	11
44	ST N4995 E4935	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed						0.14	1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Whiteware	Undecorated						0.40	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Whiteware	Undecorated						5.33	1
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Pearlware	Undecorated	Bowl					1.79	1
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Porcelain	Undecorated						1.00	1
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Whiteware	Blue-Edged						1.45	1
47	ST N5017.5 E4937.5	Whiteware	Undecorated						3.70	1
									7.94	4
48	ST N5005 E4935	Early Whiteware	Annular						0.77	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Whiteware	Annular						0.26	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Whiteware	Undecorated						14.37	8
									15.40	10
49	ST N5010 E4935	Whiteware	Annular						0.56	1
50	N5010 E4935, On top of brick	Porcelain	Hand-Painted Floral Overglaze	Saucer					13.07	1
50	N5010 E4935, On top of brick	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.	Bowl					22.25	1
									35.32	2
51	ST N5015 E4935	Whiteware	Undecorated						1.00	1
53	ST N5025 E4935	Yellowware	Undecorated						1.97	1

Appendix F: Total Euro-American Ceramics Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Type	Decoration	Form	Dia.	Marks	Date	Comments	Wt.	No.
55	ST N5000 E4930	Whiteware	Undecorated						0.21	1
56	ST N5005 E4930	Whiteware	Undecorated						2.62	1
59	ST N5025 E4930	Whiteware	Flow Blue						8.16	1
65	ST R-5	Whiteware	Undecorated						11.71	1
66	ST R-6	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.						2.51	1
66	ST R-6	Whiteware	Undecorated						1.96	2
									4.47	3
67	ST R-7	Whiteware	Undecorated						2.42	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.						8.54	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Whiteware	Annular						1.14	1
									9.68	2
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed						0.54	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ivory-Tinted Whiteware	Undecorated						0.75	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Stoneware	Unglazed Ext./Undetermined Int.						0.94	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Undetermined	Undetermined					Badly Burned	0.60	2
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Whiteware	Blue-Edged						1.62	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Whiteware	Blue-Sponged						1.51	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Whiteware	Flow Blue						0.80	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Whiteware	Undecorated						8.62	9
									15.38	17
75	Unit N, Plot Lvl. 2 @ 30 cm, FS 4	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.						9.25	1
76	Unit N, Plot Lvl. 2 @ 30 cm, FS 5	Whiteware	Annular					Appears Late	2.30	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Early Whiteware	Blue Shell-Edged						2.76	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Undetermined	Undetermined					Badly Burned	3.99	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Whiteware	Red/Blue Interior Rim Lines	Saucer	6-in.			Appears Late	4.95	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Yellowware	Undecorated						1.14	1

Appendix F: Total Euro-American Ceramics Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Type	Decoration	Form	Dia.	Marks	Date	Comments	Wt.	No.
									12.84	4
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Whiteware	Red/Blue Interior Rim Lines	Saucer	6-in.			Appears Late	6.38	1
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Yellowware	Undecorated						4.79	1
									11.17	2
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Stoneware	Unglazed Int./Unglazed Ext.						57.21	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Whiteware	Red Linear/Green-Sponged						0.84	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Whiteware	Undetermined						3.27	3
									61.32	5
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Pearlware	Undecorated						2.16	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Whiteware	Dark Blue-Glazed						0.89	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Whiteware	Red-Edged						1.84	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Whiteware	Red-Stenciled						2.21	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Whiteware	Undecorated						19.36	6
									26.46	10
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed						0.30	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.						39.77	4
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Whiteware	Red-Stenciled						9.34	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Whiteware	Undecorated						15.22	9
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Yellowware	Rockingham-Glazed						1.55	1
									66.18	16
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Coarse Earthenware	Yellow-Glazed	French Storage Jar				Small Fragment	3.27	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed			Printed Blue			0.61	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Pearlware	Undetermined Blue					Burned	0.57	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Stoneware	Bristol-Slipped						4.34	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Undetermined	Undecorated					Badly Burned	4.94	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Whiteware	Undecorated					2 Burned	32.34	12
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Yellowware	Annular						0.40	1
									46.47	18
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed						1.38	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Floral Polychrome	Cup					0.86	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged	Brimmed-Bowl					7.19	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Pearlware	Undecorated					Burned	0.72	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Refined Redware	Blue/White/Brown-Glazed						12.55	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Whiteware	Blue-Edged	Brimmed-Bowl					16.25	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Whiteware	Green/Purple-Stenciled						0.33	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Whiteware	Undecorated						7.23	3
									46.51	10
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Early Whiteware	Black Transfer-Printed						7.10	1

Appendix F: Total Euro-American Ceramics Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Type	Decoration	Form	Dia.	Marks	Date	Comments	Wt.	No.
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Early Whiteware	Purple Transfer-Printed						0.75	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Whiteware	Undecorated						2.78	2
									10.63	4
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.						11.03	2
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Whiteware	Red-Sponged						0.20	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Whiteware	Undecorated						15.99	10
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Whiteware	Yellowish Green-Glazed						1.26	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Yellowware	Annular						1.26	1
									29.74	15
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Early Whiteware	Annular						0.59	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed						1.94	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated						18.91	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Stoneware	Tan Salt-Glazed Ext./Albany Int.						4.85	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Tin-Enameled Earthenware	Dark Blue-Glazed	Rouge Pot					0.23	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Whiteware	Molded						5.44	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Whiteware	Red Line/Unidentified Purple					Appears Late	1.60	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Whiteware	Undecorated						18.04	10
									51.60	18
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Early Whiteware	Annular						1.28	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Early Whiteware	Blue Shell-Edged						2.30	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Early Whiteware	Brown Transfer-Printed						2.41	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Floral Polychrome	Cup					2.20	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Early Whiteware	Undecorated						3.06	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Jackfield Ware	Undecorated					Badly Burned	0.48	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged						1.67	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Pearlware	Undecorated						6.35	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Porcelain	Undecorated						2.83	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.						13.95	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Stoneware	Undet. Ext./Albany Int.						0.41	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Undetermined	Undecorated					Badly Burned	1.47	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Whiteware	Annular						2.92	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Whiteware	Undecorated						98.21	33
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Whiteware	Undecorated					Badly Burned	1.48	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Whiteware	Undetermined Blue						0.98	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Yellowware	Annular						0.73	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Yellowware	Undecorated						5.08	2
									147.81	57
101	Surface, Site Grading	Early Whiteware	Annular						-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Early Whiteware	Blue Transfer-Printed						-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Floral Polychrome						-	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Early Whiteware	Purple Transfer-Printed						-	1

Appendix F: Total Euro-American Ceramics Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Type	Decoration	Form	Dia.	Marks	Date	Comments	Wt.	No.
101	Surface, Site Grading	Pearlware	Green Shell-Edged						-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated						-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Albany Int.						-	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Stoneware	Bristol Ext./Bristol Int.						-	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Stoneware	Clear-Glazed Ext./Albany Int.						-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Stoneware	Green-Painted						-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Stoneware	Unglazed	Jar	11 in				-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Terra Cotta	Undecorated	Flower Pot					-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Whiteware	Annular	Saucer				Appears Late	-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Whiteware	Annular						-	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Whiteware	Blue-Edged						-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Whiteware	Undecorated	Bowl	10 in				-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Whiteware	Undecorated						-	22
101	Surface, Site Grading	Whiteware	Undecorated			U.S. Pottery Co.			-	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Yellowware	Annular						-	1
										44

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
1	ST N5002 E4957	Clear	Undetermined	Body						2.94	5
1	ST N5000 E4987	Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.44	1
										3.38	6
2	ST N5005 E4987	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.60	1
2	ST N5005 E4987	Light Green	Undetermined	Body						2.26	3
										2.86	4
6	ST N5025 E4985	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.50	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Light Green	Coca Cola Bottle	Body					Modern. All from same bottle	62.09	20
7	ST N5015 E4980	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						2.30	1
										64.39	21
8	ST N5020 E4980	Amethyst	Panel Bottle	Body						2.74	1
8	ST N5020 E4980	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.25	1
										2.99	2
9	ST N5025 E4980	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						3.30	1
9	ST N5025 E4980	Clear	Undetermined	Body						2.95	2
9	ST N5025 E4980	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						8.65	8
										14.90	11
11	ST N5020 E4975	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.71	1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						5.50	2
13	ST N5005 E4971	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.90	1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						8.21	2
										9.11	3
14	ST N5010 E4971	Amber	Undetermined	Body						0.59	1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.18	1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						1.27	1
										2.04	3
15	ST N5015 E4970	Clear	Glass	Lip						0.75	1
16	ST N5020 E4970	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.99	1
17	ST N5025 E4970	Clear	Undetermined	Body						3.91	3

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
18	ST N5000 E4960	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						0.28	1
18	ST N5000 E4960	Clear	Undetermined	Body						2.07	4
18	ST N5000 E4960	Olive	Undetermined	Body					Heavily Patented	4.01	1
										6.36	6
19	ST N5005 E4960	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.16	2
19	ST N5005 E4960	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.18	1
										1.34	3
20	ST N5010 E4960	Amber	Undetermined	Body						2.07	1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.77	5
20	ST N5010 E4960	Dark Blue	Undetermined	Body						0.59	2
20	ST N5010 E4960	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						1.80	1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Milk White	Bowl	Lip/Body/Base	6 inch				3 Fitting Pieces	39.17	1
										45.40	10
21	ST N5015 E4960	Amber	Undetermined	Body						0.42	1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Clear	Bottle	Body				Unidentified		2.92	1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.29	1
21	ST N5015 E4960	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.84	1
										4.47	4
24	ST N5030 E4960	Clear	Undetermined	Body						7.43	7
25	ST N5000 E4957	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						8.92	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Clear	Panel Bottle	Body				Unidentified		0.33	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Clear	Undetermined	Body					Badly Burned	0.37	1
										9.62	3
26	ST N5002 E4957	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						20.07	7
27	ST N5020 E4955	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						0.18	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.84	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Light Green	Undetermined	Body						1.85	2
										3.69	3
29	ST N5030 E4955	Olive	Undetermined	Body						3.13	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Clear	Undetermined	Body					Pressed glass	9.43	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.93	2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						1.69	2
										13.05	5

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
31	ST N5020 E4950	Clear	Undetermined	Body						3.37	2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						3.15	4
										6.52	6
32	ST N5025 E4950	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						0.51	1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Clear	Undetermined	Body					2 Badly Burned	3.35	5
32	ST N5025 E4950	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						1.52	2
										5.38	8
33	ST N5030 E4950	Clear	Stemmed Ware	Base						4.98	1
33	ST N5030 E4950	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.45	3
										6.43	4
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						2.44	4
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.90	4
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.18	1
										4.52	9
35	ST N5015 E4945	Amber	Panel Bottle	Body				Unidentified		3.73	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Amber	Undetermined	Body						1.52	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Aquamarine	Panel Bottle	Body						2.51	2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						3.92	3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.47	2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.88	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.72	1
										13.75	11
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Clear	Undetermined	Body						4.71	3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						1.43	3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.99	2
										7.13	8
37	ST N5020 E4945	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						10.07	7
37	ST N5020 E4945	Clear	Glass	Lip						2.58	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Clear	Undetermined	Body						2.94	6
37	ST N5020 E4945	Olive	Undetermined	Body						2.48	1
										18.07	15
38	ST N5030 E4945	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.54	2
38	ST N5030 E4945	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.88	2
										2.42	4
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Clear	Glass	Lip						0.85	1
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Clear	Panel Bottle	Body						4.28	1
										5.13	2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Amber	Undetermined	Body						9.89	2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						1.37	3

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.45	2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.33	1
										12.04	8
41	ST N5015 E4940	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						1.09	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Clear	Undetermined	Body						5.89	4
41	ST N5015 E4940	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.63	2
										7.61	7
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.15	1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.25	1
44	ST N4995 E4935	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.61	1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.82	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Clear	Panel Bottle							3.53	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Light Olive	Undetermined							5.81	5
										9.34	6
48	ST N5005 E4935	Amber	Undetermined	Body						0.73	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Amethyst	Undetermined	Body						0.60	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						1.32	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Clear	Undetermined	Body						2.92	6
48	ST N5005 E4935	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						2.23	1
										7.80	10
51	ST N5015 E4935	Clear	Undetermined	Body					Pressed Glass	12.22	1
51	ST N5015 E4935	Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.82	1
										13.04	2
52	ST N5020 E4935	Olive	Wine/Liquor Bottle	Neck						6.85	1
53	ST N5025 E4935	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.71	1
53	ST N5025 E4935	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						1.52	1
53	ST N5000 E4930	Clear	Undetermined	Body						10.91	5
										13.14	7
56	ST N5005 E4930	Clear	Undetermined	Body						6.74	2
58	ST N5015 E4930	Clear	Undetermined	Body						12.99	1

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
58	ST N5015 E4930	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						3.51	1
										16.50	2
59	ST N5025 E4930	Clear	Undetermined	Body						7.67	4
59	ST N5025 E4930	Yellow	Undetermined	Body						2.55	1
										10.22	5
60	ST N5030 E4930	Clear	Undetermined	Body						0.49	1
61	ST R-1	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						1.07	3
62	ST R-2	Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.42	1
63	ST R-3	Clear	Undetermined	Body						2.23	2
63	ST R-3	Modern Green	Undetermined	Body						0.74	1
										2.97	3
65	ST R-5	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						2.44	1
65	ST R-5	Light Olive	Wine/Liquor Bottle	Kick-up						38.95	1
										41.39	2
66	ST R-6	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.98	1
67	ST R-7	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.25	1
67	ST R-7	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						3.43	3
										4.68	4
68	ST R-8	Clear	Bottle	Body				Unidentified		1.87	1
68	ST R-8	Clear	Undetermined	Body					Pressed Glass	3.15	2
										5.02	3
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Clear	Undetermined	Base					Pressed Glass	4.48	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Amber	Undetermined	Body						1.67	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Clear	Bottle	Lip		Tooled				2.81	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Clear	Undetermined	Body						3.65	4
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						2.22	2
										10.35	8
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Amber	Undetermined	Body						7.11	2
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Aquamarine	Panel Bottle	Body						2.22	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Clear	Bottle	Neck						7.93	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Clear	Panel Bottle	Body						0.95	1

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Clear	Undetermined	Body						24.02	14
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						3.98	2
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Light Olive	Wine/Liquor Bottle	Base						2.52	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Light Olive	Wine/Liquor Bottle	Lip		Tooled				1.98	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.53	1
										51.24	24
72	Unit N, Plot Lvl. 2 @ 30 cm, FS 1	Amber	Snuff Jar			Machine Made				181.19	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Amber	Bottle	Lip		Tooled			Badly Burned	2.04	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						0.29	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Clear	Stemmed Ware	Base						0.90	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Clear	Undetermined	Body						4.98	4
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						10.12	6
										18.33	13
83	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35), FS 6	Aquamarine	Panel Bottle	Complete		Tooled			Sloan's N&B Liniment	199.09	1
86	Unit N, Fea. 2 Fill	Clear	Bottle	Body						3.20	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Aquamarine	Panel Bottle	Neck/Lip		Tooled				11.47	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Clear	Undetermined	Body						6.34	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.21	1
										18.02	3
88	Unit N, Fea. 3, Hand-Excavated	Clear	Toiletry Bottle	Complete		Machine-Made				209.30	1
88	Unit N, Fea. 3, Hand-Excavated	Clear	Wide-Mouth Bottle	Complete		Machine-Made				135.64	1
										344.94	2
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Clear	Undetermined	Body						1.43	3
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						5.97	5
										7.40	8
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						0.89	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Clear	Stemmed Ware	Body						25.24	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Clear	Undetermined	Body						5.72	5
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						0.87	1
										32.72	8
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Aquamarine	Panel Bottle					Undetermined		1.47	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Aquamarine	Undetermined							1.30	4
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Clear	Undetermined							9.54	6
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Light Olive	Undetermined							3.70	4
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Milk White	Undetermined							0.89	1
										16.90	16

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Amber	Undetermined	Body						3.29	2
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						8.45	5
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Clear	Bottle	Neck						1.55	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Clear	Undetermined	Body						10.60	14
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Light Blue	Undetermined	Body						0.27	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						5.33	4
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Milk White	Undetermined	Body						0.84	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Opaque Light Green	Undetermined	Body						0.19	1
										30.52	29
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Aquamarine	Undetermined							6.94	12
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Clear	Bottle			Undetermined				1.02	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Clear	Medicine Vial			Tooled				0.56	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Clear	Undetermined					2 Melted		17.59	10
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Light Olive	Undetermined							3.79	6
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Olive	Undetermined							1.32	2
										29.90	30
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Clear	Undetermined							0.51	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Light Olive	Undetermined							29.63	3
										30.14	4
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Olive	Wine/Liquor Bottle			Applied				7.71	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						0.65	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Clear	Bottle	Neck/Lip		Tooled				9.39	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Clear	Undetermined	Body						3.75	6
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						2.15	3
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Milk White	Undetermined	Body						0.07	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Olive	Undetermined	Body						3.29	2
										19.30	14
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Amber	Undetermined							0.18	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Aquamarine	Undetermined							9.04	7
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Clear	Undetermined							11.34	9
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Light Olive	Undetermined							1.20	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Milk White	Undetermined							1.63	4
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Olive	Undetermined							14.57	3
										37.96	26
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Amber	Undetermined	Body						9.69	5
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						30.53	9
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Clear	Bottle	Neck/Lip		Crown Closure				11.71	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Clear	Bottle	Neck						16.57	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Clear	Glass	Lip						0.40	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Clear	Undetermined	Body						23.87	13

Appendix G: Total Container Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Color	Form	Portion	Size	Lip Finish	Closure	Marks	Comments	Wt.	No.
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Light Olive	Undetermined	Body						24.78	16
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Light Olive	Wine/Liquor Bottle	Lip		Applied				6.86	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Olive	Undetermined	Body						10.24	3
										134.65	53
101	Surface, Site Grading	Aquamarine	Bottle	Base						—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Bottle	Lip		Machine Made	Corked			—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Bottle	Lip/Neck		Tooled	Corked			—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Medicine Bottle	Body/Base					Dr. Harter's Soothing Drops	—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Olive/Preserve Bottle	Complete		Machine Made	Screw	Hazel-Atlas		—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Panel Bottle	Complete		Machine Made	Corked	Illinois Glass		—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Petroleum Jelly Jar	Complete		Machine Made	Screw		Vaseline	—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Shoe Polish Bottle	Complete	1 1/2 FL. OZ.	Machine Made	Screw		w/ Metal Caps	—	2
101	Surface, Site Grading	Clear	Undetermined	Body						—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Olive	Wine/Liquor Bottle	Base						—	1
101	Surface, Site Grading	Aquamarine	Undetermined	Body						—	1
											12

Appendix H: Total Nails Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
2	ST N5005 E4987	Unidentified			Yes			9.27	5
2	ST N5005 E4987	Unidentified						13.35	3
2	ST N5005 E4987	Wire	1.25	Common				0.88	1
2	ST N5005 E4987	Wire	2	Lead-Head Roofing				18.34	2
2	ST N5005 E4987	Wire		Lead-Head Roofing				8.83	2
2	ST N5005 E4987	Wire	0.75	Roofing				2.78	1
2	ST N5005 E4987	Wire						3.34	1
								56.79	15
3	ST N5010 E4987	Cut	0.75	Tack				1.09	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Wire	2	Common				4.21	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Wire	2.25	Common				3.48	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Wire		Common	Yes			1.66	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Wire		Common				4.90	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Wire			Yes			0.62	1
								15.96	6
4	ST N5015 E4985	Unidentified			Yes			10.91	3
4	ST N5015 E4985	Wire		Roofing				5.38	1
4	ST N5015 E4985	Wire			Yes			2.50	1
								18.79	5
5	ST N5020 E4985	Cut		Common				1.32	1
5	ST N5020 E4985	Wire	2	Common				5.35	1
5	ST N5020 E4985	Wire	2.5	Common				4.73	1
5	ST N5020 E4985	Wire		Common				2.98	1
								14.38	4
6	ST N5025 E4985	Wire	2.5	Common		Yes		5.56	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Unidentified			Yes			23.49	5
7	ST N5015 E4980	Unidentified						7.00	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Wire	1.5	Common				5.88	5
7	ST N5015 E4980	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			4.53	1
7	ST N5015 E4980	Wire			Yes			1.72	2
								42.62	14

Appendix H: Total Nails Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
8	ST N5020 E4980	Modern Machine Cut		Common	Yes			3.57	1
9	ST N5025 E4980	Square		Common				5.93	2
9	ST N5025 E4980	Wire	2.5	Common				11.24	1
9	ST N5025 E4980	Wire		Common				1.68	1
								18.85	4
10	ST N5015 E4975	Square		Common				6.82	1
11	ST N5020 E4975	Wire		Finishing	Yes			1.71	1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Unidentified			Yes			4.23	1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Unidentified						6.59	1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Unidentified			Yes			13.27	2
14	ST N5010 E4971	Wire		Common				14.42	1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Wire		Lead Head Roofing				4.59	1
								32.28	4
16	ST N5020 E4970	Cut		Common				9.28	2
16	ST N5020 E4970	Unidentified						20.83	3
16	ST N5020 E4970	Wire	2	Common	Yes			2.76	1
								32.87	6
17	ST N5025 E4970	Modern Machine Cut		Spike				38.77	1
17	ST N5025 E4970	Unidentified			Yes			2.81	1
17	ST N5025 E4970	Wire	2	Common	Yes			2.73	1
								44.31	3

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
18	ST N5000 E4960	Cut		Common				14.89	1
18	ST N5000 E4960	Cut		Common	Yes			2.67	1
18	ST N5000 E4960	Unidentified			Yes			22.28	6
18	ST N5000 E4960	Unidentified						10.03	4
18	ST N5000 E4960	Wire	1.5	Common				4.31	2
18	ST N5000 E4960	Wire			Yes			6.34	2
								60.52	16
19	ST N5005 E4960	Cut	2.5	Common	Yes			4.49	1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Cut		Common				12.44	3
19	ST N5005 E4960	Cut						9.85	2
19	ST N5005 E4960	Unidentified			Yes			8.50	4
19	ST N5005 E4960	Wire						1.08	1
								36.36	11
20	ST N5010 E4960	Cut		Common	Yes			8.17	2
20	ST N5010 E4960	Cut						5.72	2
20	ST N5010 E4960	Modern Machine Cut		Common	Yes			3.62	1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Unidentified			Yes			9.19	1
20	ST N5010 E4960	Unidentified						1.51	1
								28.21	7
21	ST N5015 E4960	Unidentified			Yes			3.67	2
21	ST N5015 E4960	Unidentified						8.93	3
								12.60	5
22	ST N5020 E4960	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Common				5.45	1
24	ST N5030 E4960	Wire	2	Common		Yes		2.21	1
24	ST N5030 E4960	Wire						0.45	1
								2.66	2
25	ST N5000 E4957	Cut						2.65	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Square	1.75	Common	Yes			4.01	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Square			Yes			1.53	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Square						1.52	1

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
25	ST N5000 E4957	Unidentified			Yes			5.76	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Unidentified						3.33	2
25	ST N5000 E4957	Wire	3	Common	Yes			8.88	1
25	ST N5000 E4957	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			12.62	2
25	ST N5000 E4957	Wire	2.5	Common				8.65	1
								48.95	11
26	ST N5002 E4957	Cut		Spike				33.09	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Cut						3.68	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Cut		Common				9.72	3
26	ST N5002 E4957	Unidentified						3.57	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			9.77	2
								59.83	8
27	ST N5020 E4955	Cut		Common				2.61	1
27	ST N5020 E4955	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Common				4.92	1
27	ST N5020 E4955	Square		Common				6.35	2
27	ST N5020 E4955	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			5.04	1
								18.92	5
28	ST N5025 E4955	Cut						2.19	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Early Machine-Headed, Cut	1.75	Common	Yes			2.75	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Modern Machine Cut						5.00	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Wire		Common				6.39	2
28	ST N5025 E4955	Wire						5.77	2
								22.10	7
30	ST N5015 E4950	Cut			Yes			3.14	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Cut						3.72	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Square						3.22	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Unidentified						11.22	5
30	ST N5015 E4950	Wire	3.25	Common				7.90	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Wire	3	Common	Yes			8.33	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Wire	2.5	Common				4.60	2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			14.63	4
30	ST N5015 E4950	Wire		Common	Yes			3.82	2
30	ST N5015 E4950	Wire	1.75	Finishing	Yes			1.36	1

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
								61.94	19
31	ST N5020 E4950	Cut		Common	Yes			3.94	2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Square						11.82	4
31	ST N5020 E4950	Unidentified						2.85	2
31	ST N5020 E4950	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			4.37	1
31	ST N5020 E4950	Wire	2.5	Common				6.36	1
								29.34	10
32	ST N5025 E4950	Square			Yes			9.43	1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Square						0.61	1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Unidentified						4.33	4
32	ST N5025 E4950	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			7.60	1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Wire		Common	Yes			3.73	1
								25.70	8
33	ST N5030 E4950	Unidentified						8.71	2
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Cut		Common				2.48	1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Square	2	Common				3.42	1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Square			Yes			2.33	1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Square						18.59	9
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Unidentified						3.12	2
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Wire						1.28	1
								31.22	15
35	ST N5015 E4945	Cut		Common	Yes			8.19	4
35	ST N5015 E4945	Cut						2.33	2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Modern Machine Cut	3	Common				7.79	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Modern Machine Cut	2.25	Common				4.62	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Square						21.58	3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Wire	2.5	Common				16.72	3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			6.07	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Wire	1.5	Common				1.22	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Wire						2.94	1
								71.46	17

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Modern Machine Cut	1.75	Common				2.93	1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Square		Common	Yes			4.27	3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Square						6.27	3
								13.47	7
37	ST N5020 E4945	Cut	3	Common	Yes			12.83	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Cut		Common				4.87	2
37	ST N5020 E4945	Cut			Yes			5.17	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Modern Machine Cut	1.5	Common	Yes		Yes	1.68	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Modern Machine Cut	1.5	Common	Yes			2.31	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Modern Machine Cut		Common				2.98	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Square		Common	Yes			4.89	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Unidentified			Yes			17.14	4
37	ST N5020 E4945	Unidentified						2.72	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Wire	4.25	Common	Yes		Yes	15.18	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Wire	3	Common	Yes			7.31	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Wire	3.25	Common				8.16	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			4.78	1
								90.02	17
38	ST N5030 E4945	Square						1.21	1
38	ST N5030 E4945	Unidentified			Yes			3.01	1
								4.22	2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Cut		Common				3.57	1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Square		Common				3.65	1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Square				Yes		5.47	1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Unidentified			Yes			3.78	1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Unidentified						3.72	2
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Wire	3.25	Common				9.97	1
								30.16	7
41	ST N5015 E4940	Cut		Common				5.64	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Cut						2.38	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Common				5.18	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Modern Machine Cut	2	Common				2.93	1

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
41	ST N5015 E4940	Square			Yes			3.22	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Unidentified			Yes			2.43	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Unidentified						14.21	7
								35.99	13
43	ST N5020 E4940	Cut		Common				1.48	1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Modern Machine Cut		Common	Yes			4.61	1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Square						2.02	1
								8.11	3
44	ST N5025 E4940	Square		Common				5.54	1
44	ST N5025 E4940	Square			Yes			2.74	1
44	ST N5025 E4940	Unidentified			Yes			2.84	2
44	ST N5025 E4940	Unidentified						5.15	2
								16.27	6
45	ST N5030 E4940	Square						1.00	1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Unidentified			Yes			0.43	1
45	ST N5030 E4940	Wire			Yes			0.68	1
								2.11	3
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Cut						5.07	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Square						8.00	1
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Square			Yes			2.77	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Unidentified						22.82	2
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Unidentified			Yes			7.44	2
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Wire	2.75	Common				5.66	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Wire	3	Common				7.37	1
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Wire	1.75	Common				0.98	1
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Wire	2.5	Common				4.49	1
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			5.79	1
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Wire	3.75	Common	Yes			9.86	1
46	ST N5015 E4942.5	Wire	4	Common	Yes			18.78	1
								99.03	14
48	ST N5005 E4935	Modern Machine Cut	3	Common				8.40	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Modern Machine Cut	1.75	Common				5.29	2

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
48	ST N5005 E4935	Modern Machine Cut	1.75	Common	Yes			2.20	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Square						15.00	4
48	ST N5005 E4935	Wire	1.5	Common				0.83	1
48	ST N5005 E4935	Wire		Finishing	Yes			1.13	1
								32.85	10
49	ST N5010 E4935	Cut		Common				1.57	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Cut			Yes			6.68	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Modern Machine Cut	2	Common				3.23	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Square			Yes			3.53	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Wire	5	Common		Yes		31.11	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Wire	4	Common				27.80	2
49	ST N5010 E4935	Wire	3	Common	Yes			7.51	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Wire	3	Common				7.19	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Wire		Common	Yes			3.51	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Wire	1.5	Common	Yes			1.19	1
								93.32	11
50	N5010 E4935, On top of brick next to shovel test	Wire	1.5	Common				1.09	1
50	N5010 E4935, On top of brick next to shovel test	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			4.68	1
								5.77	2
51	ST N5015 E4935	Wire	2	Common	Yes			3.39	1
51	ST N5015 E4935	Wire	3.25	Common	Yes			6.12	1
								9.51	2
52	ST N5020 E4935	Wire	2.5	Common		Yes		10.05	1
53	ST N5025 E4935	Unidentified						23.83	5
54	ST N5030 E4935	Unidentified						2.68	1
54	ST N5030 E4935	Wire			Yes			0.50	1
								3.18	2
56	ST N5005 E4930	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			6.83	1

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
59	ST N5025 E4930	Unidentified		Yes				7.85	2
59	ST N5025 E4930	Unidentified						5.97	1
								13.82	3
61	ST R-1	Unidentified						11.58	2
62	ST R-2	Wire	4	Common	Yes			16.07	1
63	ST R-3	Unidentified						0.53	1
66	ST R-6	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			4.55	1
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Cut		Common				2.61	1
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Wire	4.25	Common		Yes		15.63	1
								18.24	2
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut	2	Common	Yes			3.22	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Square						8.56	2
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Unidentified			Yes			7.10	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Unidentified						7.43	2
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	1.5	Common				5.52	2
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	2.5	Common				30.55	6
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire		Common	Yes			1.16	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire						2.22	1
								65.76	16
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cut						1.89	2
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Modern Machine Cut	2	Common	Yes			3.13	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Square	3	Common	Yes			9.46	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Square	2	Common				2.80	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Square	1.75	Common				2.73	1

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Square		Common				8.10	2
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Square						9.13	4
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Unidentified						61.39	21
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Unidentified			Yes			22.32	3
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	4	Common				16.49	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	4	Common	Yes			15.19	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	3.25	Common	Yes			8.45	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	2.5	Common				15.60	3
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			59.79	11
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	1.5	Common				1.22	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	1.5	Common	Yes			1.37	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire		Common		Yes		2.12	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Wire	2.25	Lead-Head Roofing	Yes			8.99	1
								250.17	57
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Square						29.21	4
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Unidentified						12.01	10
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Wire	4.25	Common	Yes			20.72	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Wire	2.5	Common				10.74	2
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			6.00	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Wire	1.75	Common	Yes			1.95	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Wire		Common				1.97	2
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Wire		Common	Yes			1.84	2
								84.44	23
86	Unit N, Fea. 2 Fill	Unidentified			Yes			25.30	2
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Modern Machine Cut	1.75	Common				1.95	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Square						5.35	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Unidentified						62.43	14
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Wire	2.5	Common				3.84	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Wire		Common	Yes			4.09	1
								77.66	18
88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill, Hand-Excavated	Unidentified						10.86	2

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Cut						1.37	1
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Unidentified						34.49	5
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			11.33	2
								47.19	8
91	Yucca House, SW Cabinet, Pulled from Floor Joists	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			49.43	11
91	Yucca House, SW Cabinet, Pulled from Floor Joists	Wire		Common				27.10	4
								76.53	15
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Cut						1.05	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut	3	Common	Yes			8.21	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Square						40.90	4
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Unidentified			Yes			12.81	4
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Unidentified						109.62	28
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	4.5	Common	Yes			20.43	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	4.5	Common				20.25	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	3	Common				18.98	2
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	1.5	Common				18.31	12
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Common				33.76	7
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			4.24	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire		Common				9.43	7
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire		Common	Yes			7.05	3
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Finishing				2.41	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	0.75	Roofing				2.09	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire			Yes			6.04	2
								315.58	76
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cut						5.93	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	2	Common			Yes	3.67	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Common				5.76	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Square						19.93	4
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Unidentified						80.52	28
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	3	Common				5.67	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	3.25	Common	Yes			20.75	2
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Common				109.69	18
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			28.61	5

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Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Common			Yes	5.12	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	1.5	Common				8.84	5
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	1.5	Common		Yes		1.11	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	1.5	Common	Yes			1.20	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire		Common				24.40	8
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire		Common	Yes			5.95	3
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Finishing				4.56	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Finishing	Yes			4.39	1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire						7.73	3
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire			Yes			17.30	4
								361.13	89
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Cut						13.35	7
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut					Yes	1.95	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut						7.91	2
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Square						10.68	3
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Unidentified			Yes			16.36	7
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Unidentified						95.80	33
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire	0.75	Carpet Tack				0.64	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire	3.25	Common				10.06	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Common				63.68	11
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			34.80	7
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire	1.25	Common				1.41	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire	1.5	Common				1.42	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire		Common	Yes			11.36	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire		Common		Yes		5.96	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire		Common				9.78	2
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire						1.91	2
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Wire			Yes			0.83	1
								287.90	82
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Cut	2	Common				12.31	3
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Cut	1.75	Common	Yes			2.60	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Cut	2.5	Common	Yes			6.60	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Cut		Common				21.87	7
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Cut	3+	Spike				35.52	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Cut						3.13	2

Appendix H: Total Nails Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	3	Common	Yes			8.71	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	3	Common				4.57	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut		Common	Yes			3.34	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut		Common				13.99	3
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Square		Common				42.10	11
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Square			Yes			7.77	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Square						39.16	17
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Square				Yes		2.40	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Unidentified			Yes			16.18	5
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Unidentified				Yes		3.83	3
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Unidentified						79.72	34
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			5.02	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Common				6.10	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire	2	Common				4.95	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire	1.75	Common				6.77	4
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire	1.75	Common	Yes			5.20	2
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire	1.25	Common				0.71	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire		Common				10.86	5
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire		Common	Yes			5.11	2
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire			Yes			5.32	4
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Wire						2.53	2
								356.37	116
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut	2.5	Common	Yes			6.50	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut	2.25	Common				4.79	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut	2	Common	Yes			3.95	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut		Common		Yes		7.53	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut		Common				8.23	2
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut		Finishing				1.81	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut			Yes			4.98	3
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut				Yes		6.71	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Cut						6.34	2
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut	3	Common				8.33	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut	3.5	Common	Yes			12.24	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Common				12.17	2
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Common			Yes	8.77	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut		Common				10.61	2

Appendix H: Total Nails Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Square	2.5	Common	Yes			6.24	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Square	2.25	Common				6.58	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Square		Common				33.62	6
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Square						13.44	4
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Unidentified			Yes			3.31	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Unidentified						63.60	18
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			4.80	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Wire	1.25	Common				0.69	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Wire	1.5	Common				1.19	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Wire		Common				10.83	4
								247.26	58
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Cut		Common				6.46	2
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Cut		Common	Yes			6.04	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Cut						1.87	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Cut			Yes			1.85	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Common				6.36	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	2	Common				3.78	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut		Common				3.11	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Unidentified			Yes			18.62	2
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Unidentified						13.98	4
								62.07	14
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Cut			Yes			11.32	2
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Cut						1.41	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Modern Machine Cut		Common				31.03	7
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Square		Spike				32.06	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Square						9.73	3
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Unidentified						39.72	13
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Unidentified			Yes			2.19	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	4	Common				15.40	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	3	Common				24.81	3
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Common				140.58	26
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			70.47	13
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2	Common				2.72	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2	Common	Yes			2.92	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	1.5	Common				3.52	3

Appendix H: Total Nails Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	1.5	Common	Yes			8.48	6
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	3	Common	Yes			7.63	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	3.5	Common	Yes			10.08	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire		Common	Yes			24.86	3
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire		Common				13.34	4
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2.75	Concrete				5.55	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	2.75	Concrete	Yes			6.23	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire	1	Roofing				1.77	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Wire			Yes			10.86	1
								476.68	95
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cut		Common				5.87	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cut	1.75	Common				3.14	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cut						7.49	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cut			Yes			7.48	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cut					Yes	1.89	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cut			Yes		Yes	0.55	1
								26.42	9
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut		Common				23.96	4
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut		Common	Yes			3.62	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut		Common			Yes	7.07	3
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Finishing	Yes			4.16	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut	2.5	Finishing				6.51	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Modern Machine Cut		Finishing	Yes			3.62	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Square	2.75	Common				5.14	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Square		Common				47.90	11
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Square		Common	Yes			4.33	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Square						9.70	5
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Square			Yes			8.06	3
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Unidentified						28.51	10
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Unidentified			Yes			5.95	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire		Common				5.64	3
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire		Common		Yes		0.71	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	3	Common				25.94	3
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	3	Common	Yes			6.76	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	2.5	Common				20.87	4

Appendix H: Total Nails Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	1.5	Common				1.10	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire	0.75	Roofing				4.79	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire						0.70	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire			Yes			2.28	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Wire				Yes		3.26	1
								230.58	64
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut	1.5	Common				1.20	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut	1.75	Common				2.79	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut	2	Common				9.73	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut		Common				50.54	18
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut		Common	Yes			14.09	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut						26.45	12
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut			Yes			1.58	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cut					Yes	4.25	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Early Machine Headed Cut	1.75	Common	Yes		Yes	2.02	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Hand Headed Cut	4.5	Common	Yes			27.45	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Hand Headed Cut	3	Common	Yes			8.58	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Hand Headed Cut		Common	Yes			4.37	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut		Common	Yes			4.59	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut		Common			Yes	4.74	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut		Common				24.24	5
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut	1.75	Common	Yes		Yes	2.27	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut	1.75	Common	Yes			2.21	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut	3	Common	Yes			7.68	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Modern Machine Cut	3.5	Common	Yes			10.54	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Square		Common	Yes			7.13	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Square		Common				16.73	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Square						32.29	12
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Unidentified			Yes			37.35	16
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Unidentified						97.89	54
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	2	Common	Yes			3.53	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	2	Common				3.23	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	1.75	Common				2.17	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	2.5	Common				11.14	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	2.5	Common	Yes			3.74	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire		Common	Yes			1.18	1

Appendix H: Total Nails Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat	Provenience	Type	Length (In.)	Style	Pulled	Clinched	C. Hardened	Wt.	No.
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire		Finishing				1.74	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire	1	Roofing				1.88	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire			Yes			4.06	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Wire						14.00	5
								447.38	159

Appendix I: Total Metal Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Type	Comments	wt. (g)	No.
2	ST N5005 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Wire		1.15	1
2	ST N5005 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staples		6.69	2
					7.84	3
3	ST N5010 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		40.88	5
3	ST N5010 E4987	Ferrous Metal	Wire		2.25	2
					43.13	7
7	ST N5015 E4980	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		5.23	2
12	ST N5025 E4975	Aluminum	Can Fragment		8.2	1
12	ST N5025 E4975	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		1.76	1
					9.96	2
13	ST N5005 E4971	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		6.44	1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Cuprous Metal	Eyelet		0.09	1
19	ST N5005 E4960	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		16.84	13
					16.93	14
22	ST N5020 E4960	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		5.1	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	Ferrous Metal	Bottle Top	Crown Closure	2.82	1
28	ST N5025 E4955	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		8.52	7
30	ST N5015 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		9.16	5
31	ST N5020 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		4	1

Appendix I: Total Metal Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Type	Comments	wt. (g)	No.
32	ST N5025 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		5.61	6
33	ST N5030 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		2.2	3
33	ST N5030 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2.88	1
33	ST N5030 E4950	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		7.84	1
					12.92	5
35	ST N5015 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		7.61	6
35	ST N5015 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		5.8	1
					13.41	7
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Fragments		2.41	3
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Ferrous Metal	Stove Iron		168.3	1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Lead	Miscellaneous Fragment		4.2	1
					174.91	5
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Cuprous Metal	Shotshell Base	12-gauge	3.69	1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		7.51	5
					11.2	6
41	ST N5015 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Fishhook (?)		0.64	1
41	ST N5015 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		18.11	12
					18.75	13
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1.34	1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		1.6	2
44	ST N4995 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		0.34	1
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		81.66	2
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Lead	Frog		5.53	1
					87.19	3

Appendix I: Total Metal Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Type	Comments	wt. (g)	No.
48	ST N5005 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		10.96	6
52	ST N5020 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		7.64	2
53	ST N5025 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		26.14	5
54	ST N5030 E4935	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		4.08	3
55	ST N5000 E4930	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		2.75	1
56	ST N5005 E4930	Ferrous Metal	Bottle Top	Crown Closure	4.15	1
59	ST N5025 E4930	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		2.37	1
61	ST R-1	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		3.77	1
62	ST R-2	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		6.19	4
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Aluminum	Automotive Valve Stem Cap		1.56	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Broach Pin	Partial. Gold-Plated	0.73	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Cartridge Casing	.22 cal. Short	0.56	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Eyelet		0.15	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		1.29	4
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Door Rim Knob Lock	Keep to illustrate	82.85	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		54.1	38
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		39.92	6
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Lead	Unidentified		5.12	1

Appendix I: Total Metal Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Type	Comments	wt. (g)	No.
					186.28	54
73	Unit N, Plot Lvl. 2 @ 30 cm, FS 2	Ferrous Metal	Complete Can	1 1/2 inch dia. X 1 1/2 inch high	22.02	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Cuprous Metal	Wire		1.97	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		15.00	18
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Door Slide Latch Keeper	Partial.	38.65	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Fish Hooks (?)		1.18	2
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Hinge Pintle	Partial. Badly Corroded.	79.5	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		30.51	23
					166.81	46
84	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35 cm), FS 7	Ferrous Metal	Tobacco Can	4.5 h x 3 w x 1 d	131.57	1
85	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35 cm), FS 8	Ferrous Metal	Meat (?) Can	4.25 h x 2.5 w x 1.75 d	114.7	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		6.09	2
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		193.3	193
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Complete Can	2 inched dia./3 inches tall	177.29	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Partial Cans	1 is 3.5 inches in dia. And greater than 4 in tall	398.3	2
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		26.05	2
					801.03	200
88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill, Hand-Excavated	Ferrous Metal	Can Fragments		35.75	8
88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill, Hand-Excavated	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		46.5	1
					82.25	9
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Kettle Iron		120.23	1
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		46.68	33
					166.91	34
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Cuprous Metal	Scabbard Tip		17.55	1
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Fragments		72.8	85
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		20.16	1

Appendix I: Total Metal Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Type	Comments	wt. (g)	No.
					110.51	87
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		1.3	2
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Ferrous	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		111.6	105
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Ferrous	Washer		1.73	1
					114.63	108
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		68.27	59
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		31.81	3
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staple		8.66	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Wood Screw		3.49	1
					112.23	64
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		2.13	3
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Kettle Iron		46.5	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		144.6	189
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Strap		26.77	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Lead	Miscellaneous Fragments		26.71	4
					246.71	198
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		39.1	47
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		35.5	2
					74.6	49
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Cuprous Metal	Door Lock Strike Plate		32.94	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Cuprous Metal	Wire w/ Black Electrical Tape		4.68	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Sheetrock Screw	1-inch	1.54	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Sheetrock Screw	2-inch	3.51	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		24.03	15
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Ferrous Metal	Wood Screw		7.51	1
					74.21	20
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cuprous Metal	Electrical Fuse Base		0.38	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		0.12	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Threaded Bolt		24.53	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		47.1	5
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staples		25.38	4

Appendix I: Total Metal Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Type	Comments	wt. (g)	No.
					97.51	12
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Boot Quick Lace		0.47	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Rivet/Bur		3.29	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Tack	1/2-inch	0.29	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Cuprous Metal	Unidentified		1.74	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Sheetrock Screw		1.74	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Small Badly Corroded Fragments		68.15	76
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Spoon Handle		13.65	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified		11.36	3
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wire		1.25	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wire Fence Staples		11.8	2
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Ferrous Metal	Wood Screw		6.25	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Lead	Amorphous Lump		3.16	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Lead	Unidentified		0.49	1
					123.64	92
Totals					3140.06	1093

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
1	ST N5000 E4987	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		65.49	3
2	ST N5005 E4987	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		8.02	6
2	ST N5005 E4987	Mortar	Rubble		18.15	9
2	ST N5005 E4987	Pebbles			4.03	5
					30.20	20
3	ST N5010 E4987	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		27.96	9
3	ST N5010 E4987	Coal	Fragment		0.57	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Lime	Fragment		0.68	1
3	ST N5010 E4987	Shell	Freshwater Mussel		20.92	3
					50.13	
4	ST N5015 E4985	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		9.38	9
5	ST N5020 E4985	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		3.57	3
6	ST N5025 E4985	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragments		405.30	2
7	ST N5015 E4980	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		20.56	9
7	ST N5015 E4980	Coal	Fragments		9.25	7
7	ST N5015 E4980	Mortar	Rubble	Both Shell-Lime and Portland Cement	18.87	6
					48.68	22
8	ST N5020 E4980	Botanical Remains	Peach Pit		2.00	1
8	ST N5020 E4980	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		3.87	6
8	ST N5020 E4980	Coal	Fragment		2.03	1
					7.90	8
9	ST N5025 E4980	Bick (soft-paste)	Rubble		224.63	12
10	ST N5015 E4975	Mortar	Rubble		7.16	2
11	ST N5020 E4975	Petrified Wood	Unmodified Fragments		3.56	2

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
12	ST N5025 E4975	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		14.25	8
13	ST N5005 E4971	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		16.22	7
13	ST N5005 E4971	Mortar	Rubble		9.42	1
13	ST N5005 E4971	Pebbles	Natural		11.69	2
					37.33	10
14	ST N5010 E4971	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		135.47	26
14	ST N5010 E4971	Coal Slag			6.79	1
14	ST N5010 E4971	Pebbles	Natural		11.16	6
14	ST N5010 E4971	Shell	Unidentified		1.29	2
					154.71	35
15	ST N5015 E4970	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		5.28	1
16	ST N5020 E4970	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		21.00	12
16	ST N5020 E4970	Pebbles	Natural		4.06	2
					25.06	14
17	ST N5025 E4970	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		141.30	50
18	ST N5000 E4960	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		16.96	13
18	ST N5000 E4960	Charcoal	Fragments		0.51	2
18	ST N5000 E4960	Pebbles	Natural		2.37	2
18	ST N5000 E4960				19.84	17
19	ST N5005 E4960	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		192.30	27
19	ST N5005 E4960	Charcoal	Fragments		0.20	2
19	ST N5005 E4960	Mortar	Rubble		2.74	1
					195.24	30
20	ST N5010 E4960	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		25.17	29
20	ST N5010 E4960	Coal	Fragment		0.22	1
					25.39	30

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
21	ST N5015 E4960	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		25.02	6
22	ST N5020 E4960	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		8.38	6
22	ST N5020 E4960	Mortar	Rubble		0.58	1
					8.96	7
23	ST N5025 E4960	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		30.59	9
23	ST N5025 E4960	Unmodified Stone	Catahoula Sandstone		2.38	1
					32.97	10
24	ST N5030 E4960	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		7.29	2
24	ST N5030 E4960	Mortar	Rubble	Portland Cement	6.04	1
24	ST N5030 E4960	Pebble	Natural		3.26	1
					16.59	4
25	ST N5000 E4957	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		47.38	13
25	ST N5000 E4957	Mortar	Rubble	Portland Cement	13.55	4
					47.38	13
26	ST N5002 E4957	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		92.26	34
26	ST N5002 E4957	Mortar	Rubble		58.30	20
26	ST N5002 E4957	Pebbles	Natural		6.52	4
					157.08	58
27	ST N5020 E4955	Brick (soft-pasted)	Rubble		148.24	11
27	ST N5020 E4955	Possible Gunflint Fragment		Dark Gray Opaque Flint	0.16	1
					148.40	12
28	ST N5025 E4955	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		18.13	15
28	ST N5025 E4955	Mortar	Rubble		2.64	3
					20.77	18
29	ST N5030 E4955	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		26.97	2
29	ST N5030 E4955	Modified (?) Stone	Black Opaque Flint	Resembles flint in limestone railroad ballast	0.79	1
29	ST N5030 E4955	Pebble	Natural		1.78	1
					29.54	4
30	ST N5015 E4950	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		31.59	22

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
30	ST N5015 E4950	Charcoal	Fragments		0.82	3
30	ST N5015 E4950	Lamp Glass			0.34	1
30	ST N5015 E4950	Mortar	Rubble		62.48	22
30	ST N5015 E4950	Pebbles	Natural		1.49	3
30	ST N5015 E4950	Plastic	Unidentified		0.26	1
					96.98	52
31	ST N5020 E4950	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		12.94	9
31	ST N5020 E4950	Mortar	Rubble		21.15	4
31	ST N5020 E4950	Oyster Shell			49.80	5
31	ST N5020 E4950	Stone	Undetermined		5.62	2
					89.51	20
32	ST N5025 E4950	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		42.16	17
32	ST N5025 E4950	Coal	Fragment		0.95	1
32	ST N5025 E4950	Mortar	Rubble		0.99	2
					44.10	20
33	ST N5030 E4950	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		26.77	6
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragment	Has shell lime mortar	776.10	1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		165.97	41
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Mortar	Fragments	Both Shell Lime and Portland Cement	46.62	25
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Pebble	Fractured	Natural	1.14	1
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	Stone	Undetermined	Black Translucent Flint w/Cortex	2.54	1
					992.37	69.00
35	ST N5015 E4945	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		72.35	30
35	ST N5015 E4945	Ferruginous Sandstone	Tabular Fragments	Unmodified	2.96	2
35	ST N5015 E4945	Lamp Glass			0.39	3
35	ST N5015 E4945	Mortar	Rubble		26.45	5
					102.15	40
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble	Some has white latex (?) paint on exterior	274.30	31
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Lamp Glass	Clear		0.20	1
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	Mortar	Fragments		22.48	18
					296.98	50
37	ST N5020 E4945	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		206.30	21

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
37	ST N5020 E4945	Gizzard Stone	Undecorated Whiteware		0.36	1
37	ST N5020 E4945	Glass	Lamp Crystals		19.01	4
37	ST N5020 E4945	Modified (?) Stone	Black Opaque Flint	Resembles Flint in limestone railroad ballast	7.36	2
37	ST N5020 E4945	Mortar	Rubble	Portland Cement	60.96	7
37	ST N5020 E4945	Slate			0.29	1
					294.28	36
38	ST N5030 E4945	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		22.14	2
38	ST N5030 E4945	Modified (?) Stone	Black Opaque Flint		0.30	1
					22.44	3
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		42.23	3
39	ST N5015 E4942.5	Mortar	Rubble		37.48	1
					79.71	4
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		83.86	19
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Mortar	Rubble		46.61	19
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Porcelain	Doll Head Fragment		1.13	1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Unmodified Stone	Ferruginous Sandstone	Tabular Fragment	25.98	1
					157.58	40
41	ST N5015 E4940	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		35.94	21
41	ST N5015 E4940	Mortar	Fragments		10.92	6
					46.86	27
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		8.86	1
43	ST N5020 E4940	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		14.58	5
44	ST N4995 E4935	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		90.32	8
44	ST N5025 E4940	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		2.66	1
					92.98	9
45	ST N5030 E4940	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		0.38	2
46	ST N5015 E4937.5	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		71.48	26

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
48	ST N5005 E4935	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		54.63	19
48	ST N5005 E4935	Coal			1.37	2
48	ST N5005 E4935	Mortar	Rubble		20.43	20
48	ST N5005 E4935	Pebble	Natural		0.84	1
					77.27	42
49	ST N5010 E4935	Brick (hard-paste)	Rubble		4.27	2
49	ST N5010 E4935	Charcoal	Fragment		0.41	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Limestone	Crushed Aggregate		2.36	1
49	ST N5010 E4935	Mortar	Rubble	Portland Cement	86.10	9
					93.14	13
50	N5010 E4935, On top of brick next to shovel test	Brick (hard-paste)	Rubble		9.87	1
50	N5010 E4935, On top of brick next to shovel test	Mortar	Fragments	Portland Cement	81.23	4
					91.10	5
51	ST N5015 E4935	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		44.78	12
51	ST N5015 E4935	Mortar	Rubble		17.39	8
					62.17	20
52	ST N5020 E4935	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		2.91	3
52	ST N5020 E4935	Mortar	Rubble	Portland Cement	101.06	1
52	ST N5020 E4935	Unmodified Stone	Ferruginous Sandstone	Tabular Fragments	5.22	3
					109.19	7
53	ST N5025 E4935	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		2.62	2
54	ST N5030 E4935	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		5.33	2
56	ST N5005 E4930	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		75.46	2
57	ST N5010 E4930	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		5.35	3
58	ST N5015 E4930	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		1.04	1

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
59	ST N5025 E4930	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		52.36	3
60	ST N5030 E4930	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		0.90	4
61	ST R-1	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		3.01	4
61	ST R-1	Mortar	Fragment	Portland Cement	307.00	1
					310.01	5
64	ST R-4	Brick (hard-paste)	Rubble		7.09	2
64	ST R-4	Mortar	Rubble		0.86	1
					7.95	3
65	ST R-5	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		27.03	2
67	ST R-7	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		20.37	4
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		0.90	2
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	Mortar	Rubble		8.06	9
					8.96	11
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragments		25.81	19
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Mortar	Fragments	Mainly Portland Cement	183.30	57
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Pecan Shell			0.51	4
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Slate			0.41	1
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin		0.29	1
					210.32	82
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragments		108.99	32
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Egg Shell	Fragments		0.18	8
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Gizzard Stone		Olive Container Glass	0.38	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Lime	Fragments		0.66	2
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Mortar	Fragments	Both Shell Lime and Portland Cement	81.93	43
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Peach Pit			0.18	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Porcelain	Electrical Insulator		8.82	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Shell	Freshwater Mussel		5.32	1

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
					206.46	89
74	Unit N, Plot Lvl. 2 @ 30 cm, FS 3	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragment	Glazed from firing temperatures	982.00	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		92.03	25
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Concrete	Nodule	Contains small pea gravel	98.07	1
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Mortar	Rubble		35.51	23
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Oyster Shell	Fragments		0.39	3
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	Wood	Fragments	Light Blue Painted	0.46	3
					226.46	55
78	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35), FS 1	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		170.57	1
79	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35), FS 2	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		118.35	1
					288.92	2
80	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35), FS 3	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		44.42	1
81	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35), FS 4	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragment		708.00	1
82	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35), FS 5	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		53.83	1
86	Unit N, Fea. 2 Fill	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		2.30	7
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		49.81	5
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Charcoal	Fragments		0.71	5
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Eggshell	Fragments	Hen's egg	24.68	27
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Lamp Glass	Clear		8.71	11
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Rubber	Fragments		1.30	3
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Spark Plug			20.37	1
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	Unidentified	Eggshell?	From a large bird such as a Peacock????	11.40	54
					116.98	106
88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill, Hand-Excavated	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		32.97	1
88	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill, Hand-Excavated	Graphite Battery Core			405.00	1
					437.97	2

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
89	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 1	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		14.55	1
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		63.59	28
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Charcoal	Fragments		1.80	23
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Eggshell			0.04	1
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Fish Scales			0.02	2
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Lime	Nodules		7.54	29
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	Mortar	Rubble		7.11	22
					80.10	105
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Brick (hard-paste)	Fragments		12.52	7
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragments		138.13	94
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Charcoal	Fragments		3.15	32
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Lamp Glass			0.46	2
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Mortar	Fragments	Mainly Portland Cement	639.30	169
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Pebbles	Natural		114.34	123
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Slate	Fragments		0.37	1
					908.27	428
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Brick (hard-paste)			112.89	13
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Brick (soft-paste)			125.30	141
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Charcoal			1.48	15
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Concrete		Source of many of the pebbles	158.30	43
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Lamp Glass	Fragments		0.49	3
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Mortar		Mainly Portland Cement	138.30	99
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Pebbles	Natural		101.17	99
					637.93	413
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Bousillage	Fragments	Fired	2.04	3
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Brick (soft-paste)	Fragments		189.30	42
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Gizzard Stone		White Porcelain	0.34	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Mortar	Fragments	Mainly Portland Cement	58.75	21
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Peach Pit		Burned	0.52	1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Tobacco Pipe	Stub-Stemmed		1.03	1
					251.98	69
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Brick (soft-paste)	Partial	Has shell lime mortar	395.60	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		451.17	250

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Charcoal	Fragments		4.61	50
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Coal	Fragments		11.26	3
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Coal Slag			2.34	3
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Gizzard Stone		Clear Glass	0.46	1
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Mortar	Rubble		48.20	39
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Pebbles	Natural		21.94	15
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	Tobacco Pipe	Stub-Stemmed		23.10	1
					958.68	363
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		829.30	162
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Charcoal	Fragments		9.50	80
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Harmonica Frame		Honer, Stuttgart, Germany. 1881 Patent date.	4.08	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Lime	Nodules		14.35	11
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Marble	Stone		7.27	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Mortar	Rubble	All shell lime	53.12	75
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin		1.63	1
					919.25	331
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Bousiallage	Fragments	Fired	4.19	4
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		269.30	37
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Charcoal	Fragments		4.42	23
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Eggshell	Fragments		0.01	1
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	Mortar	Fragments		3.35	10
					281.27	75
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		143.30	71
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Mortar	Rubble		459.30	253
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Pebbles	Natural		15.56	11
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Pecan Shell			0.18	1
					618.34	336
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Brick (hard-paste)	Rubble		9.07	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		176.30	19
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Gizzard Stone		Early Whiteware	0.36	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Hard Rubber	Comb Tooth		0.17	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Mortar	Rubble		32.33	1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Oyster Shell	Fragments		11.38	2
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Porcelain	Doll Head Fragment		0.64	1
					230.25	25

Appendix J: Total Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Artifact	Comments	Wt.	No.
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Brick (soft-paste)	Rubble		499.30	251
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Coal	Lump		23.26	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Gizzard Stone		Aquamarine Container Glass	0.41	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Gizzard Stone		Stub-Stemmed Pipe Fragment	0.26	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Lamp Glass	Clear		0.13	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Mortar	Fragments		93.20	29
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin	Small Bowl Fragment	0.18	1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Tobacco Pipe	Stub-Stemmed		0.98	1
					617.72	286

Appendix K: Total Buttons Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Cat. No.	Provenience	Material	Type	Color	Dia. (mm)	Dia. (In.)	Line Size	Attachment	Comments	No.
25	ST N5000 E4957	Glass	Full Ball	Clear	6	0.24	9	Loop Shank	Shank is wire	1
35	ST N5015 E4945	Hard Rubber	Disc		12.5	0.49	20	2-hole Sew-Through	Fisheye Pattern	1
40	ST N5017.5 E4942.5	Cuprous Metal	Disc		12.2	0.48	19	Loop Shank	Floral Front; "Best Quality/London" Back	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Hard Rubber	Disc	Brown	15	0.59	24	2-hole Sew-Through		1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Cuprous Metal	Disc		12.3	0.48	19	4-hole Sew-Through		1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Shell	Disc		9.7	0.38	15	2-hole Sew-Through	Non-iridescent. Freshwater?	1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Overall		23.8	0.94	37			1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	Undetermined		17.9	0.70	28	Undetermined		1
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	Ferrous Metal	2-piece disc		15.7	0.62	25	Undetermined	Cloth-Covered	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Cuprous Metal	2-piece		20.3	0.80	32	Loop Shank	U.S. General Service Issue 1851-1902 (Albert 1976)	1
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1	Bone	Disc		17	0.67	27	4-hole Sew-Through		1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Plastic	Disc	Pink	17.1	0.67	27	2-hole Sew-Through		1
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Porcelain	Disc	White	10.8	0.43	17	4-hole Sew-Through		1
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	Hard Rubber	Disc		16.4	0.65	26	2-hole Sew-Through	Badly Burned	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Pewter	Disc		18.4	0.72	29	2-hole Sew-Through		1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Cuprous Metal	Collar Stud		14.7	0.58	23		Gilded	1
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	Bone	Disc		19.2	0.76	30	5-hole Sew-Through		1
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	Pewter	Overall		17	0.67	27	N/A		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Bone	Disc		17	0.67	27	4-hole Sew-Through		1
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	Porcelain	Disc	White	10.6	0.42	17	4-hole Sew-Through		1

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
5	ST N5020 E4985	1 1	1.719	.17
7	ST N5015 E4980	1	1.192	
7	ST N5015 E4980	1	1.457	
7	ST N5015 E4980	1	1.767	
7	ST N5015 E4980	1	1.944	
7	ST N5015 E4980	1	2.119	
7	ST N5015 E4980	1 6	2.323	7.37
9	ST N5025 E4980	1 1	1.314	0.7
12	ST N5025 E4975	1 1	1.66	0.15
13	ST N5005 E4971	1 1	1.807	0.43
14	ST N5010 E4971	1 1	1.787	0.77
15	ST N5015 E4970	1	1.476	
15	ST N5015 E4970	1	1.593	
15	ST N5020 E4970	1	1.755	
15	ST N5020 E4970	1	1.757	
15	ST N5020 E4970	1 3 2	2.367	0.97 1.53
17	ST N5025 E4970	1 1	1.356	0.74
18	ST N5000 E4960	1 1	1.562	0.27
20	ST N5010 E4960	1 1	1.776	1
26	ST N5002 E4957	1	1.585	
26	ST N5002 E4957	1	1.984	
26	ST N5002 E4957	1 3	2.559	1.21
30	ST N5015 E4950	1	1.167	
30	ST N5015 E4950	1 1	1.333	0.75

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
31	ST N5020 E4950	1 1	1.761	0.34
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	1	1.315	
34	ST N5017.5 E4947.5	1 2	1.484	0.68
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	1.187	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	1.741	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	1.742	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	1.745	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	1.759	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	1.760	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	1.782	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1	2.048	
35	ST N5015 E4945	1 9	2.056	9.01
36	ST N5017.5 E4945	1 1	1.486	0.83
38	ST N5030 E4945	1 1	2.035	0.22
41	ST N5015 E4940	1	0.941	
41	ST N5015 E4940	1 2	1.265	0.61
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	1	1.319	
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	1	2.263	
42	ST N5017.5 E4940	1 3	2.535	3.72
48	ST N5005 E4935	1 1	1.9000	0.45
49	ST N5010 E4935	1 1	1.436	1.29
52	ST N5020 E4935	1 1	1.159	0.34
55	ST N5000 E4930	1 1	2.486	2.4
69	Unit N, Lvl. 1 (0-10)	1 1	2.094	1.38

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.925	
70	Unit N, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	2.291	
		2		2.23
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	1	1.643	
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	1	1.88	
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	1	2.072	
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	1	2.211	
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	1	2.411	
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	1	2.504	
71	Unit N, Lvl. 3 (20-30)	1	2.634	
		7		6.79
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	1	1.913	
77	Unit N, Lvl. 4 (30-35)	1	2.247	
		2		4.23
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	1	1.995	
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	1	2.218	
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	1	2.498	
87	Unit N, Fea. 3 Fill	3		3.46
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	1	1.145	
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	1	1.786	
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	1	2.023	
90	Unit N, Fea. 4 Fill, Bag 2	1	2.029	
		4		2.84
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.84	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.993	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.221	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.091	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.963	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.957	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.178	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.029	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.844	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.274	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.175	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.321	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.186	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.135	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.975	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.269	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.014	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.365	

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.387	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.222	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.315	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.98	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.919	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.832	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.185	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.902	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.953	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.987	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.88	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.309	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.408	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.056	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.987	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.177	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.21	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.801	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.197	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.881	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.988	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.325	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.105	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.931	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.078	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.182	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.136	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.278	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.212	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.157	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.939	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.04	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.2	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.738	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.371	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.837	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.82	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.111	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.279	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.36	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.082	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.082	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.978	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.952	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.238	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.335	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.161	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.128	

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.045	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.965	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.947	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.017	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.123	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.937	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.279	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.843	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.875	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.327	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.32	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.919	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.029	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.97	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.132	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.365	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.93	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	1.31	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.078	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.216	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.064	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.203	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.956	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.366	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.159	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.107	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.826	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.03	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.993	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.563	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.328	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.225	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.928	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.91	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.219	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.154	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.199	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.003	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.841	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.902	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.313	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.975	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.927	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.304	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.219	
92	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.074	
		113		252.3

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.929	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.843	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.923	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.459	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.452	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.11	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.004	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.219	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.037	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.98	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.371	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.877	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.23	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.232	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.228	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.102	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.046	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.07	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.112	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.045	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.119	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.404	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.391	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.255	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.862	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.104	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.987	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.032	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.216	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.767	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.911	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.278	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.875	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.223	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.205	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.032	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.359	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.276	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.003	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.384	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.389	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.366	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.975	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.251	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.098	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.097	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.997	

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.198	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.026	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.026	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.29	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.85	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.177	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.011	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.202	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.282	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.113	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.1	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.027	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.689	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.964	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.385	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.007	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.211	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.305	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.135	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.294	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.164	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.38	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.023	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.932	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.225	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.199	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.254	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.204	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.449	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.046	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.985	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.993	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.02	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.353	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.002	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.935	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.02	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.057	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.024	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.933	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	3.044	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.778	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.187	
93	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.304	
		92		260.9
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.186	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.017	

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.931	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.891	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.05	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.949	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.071	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	1.905	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.179	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.89	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.882	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.945	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	1.632	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.298	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.223	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.087	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.595	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.03	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.855	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.927	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.966	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	2.964	
94	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 1	1	3.124	
		23		61.42
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	3.037	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	3.054	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	3.037	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	2.68	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	2.901	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	2.979	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	1.399	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	2.782	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	3.081	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	2.959	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	2.493	
95	Unit N5014 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20), Bag 2	1	3.067	
		12		8.73
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	1	1.496	
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	1	1.13	
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	1	1.375	
96	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 1	1	1.373	
		4		4.56
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	1	3.328	
97	Unit N5014 E4944, Feature 1, Bag 2	1	1.168	
		2		2.66
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.144	

Appendix L: Total Flat Glass Recovered During the 2006-07 Excavations at Melrose Plantation.

Catalog No.	Provenience	Number	Thickness	Weights
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	1.107	
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.717	
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	1.202	
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.946	
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	3.174	
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	1.111	
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	1.203	
98	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 1	1	2.94	
		9		22.15
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.208	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.469	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.186	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.357	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	0.905	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.056	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.252	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	2.066	
99	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 1 (0-10), Bag 2	1	1.629	
		8		5.78
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.349	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.56	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.424	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.462	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.413	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.262	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.136	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.124	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	0.981	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.307	
100	Unit N5015 E4944, Lvl. 2 (10-20)	1	1.671	
		11		4.73
101	Surface, Site Grading	1	2.154	
		1		1.35
	Totals	340		681.46